

# THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1546.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1876.

PRICE { WITH SUPPLEMENT UNSTAMPED.....5d.  
STAMPED .....5d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Colleges and Schools .....	679
Mr. Gladstone's Latest Utterance .....	National Temperance League .....	682
Vestments in Convocation .....	The Beecher-Tilton Trial .....	683
Eccliaastical Notes .....	Christian Evidence Lectures .....	688
Liberation Work .....	Epitomes of News .....	688
The Ritualists and the Public Worship Act .....	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Nonconformists and the Parish Burial Grounds .....	Summary .....	684
Convocation and the Rubrics .....	India and Barmah .....	685
Church and State on the Continent .....	The Education Debate .....	685
Religious and Denominational News .....	Sketches in Parliament .....	686
At Chatham .....	At Chatham .....	686
CORRESPONDENCE:	LITERATURE:	
Mr. H. Ward Beecher and Dr. Parker .....	Mrs. Fletcher .....	687
English Dissenters and the Rev. Ward Beecher .....	The Late W. H. Brookfield .....	688
Toulouse Disasters .....	"A Rose in June" .....	688
Nonconformist Schools .....	The Magazines for July .....	689
Mr. Soulard and the Orphan Working School .....	Brief Notices .....	690
	Gleanings .....	690
	Births, Marriages, and Deaths .....	691
	Advertisements .....	691
	SUPPLEMENT:	
	The Opium Traffic .....	697

## Eccliaastical Affairs.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S LATEST UTTERANCE.

WE have read and re-read the paper which Mr. Gladstone has contributed to this month's *Contemporary Review*, under the title of "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" Perhaps, we can hardly realise the ideal position upon which it rests. Doubtless, this is our own defect, but the consequence of it is that we are involved in perplexity, and, possibly from want of understanding, have glanced over the area of argument and counsel which the right hon. gentleman has covered with great regret. We beg not to be misunderstood. We, perhaps, have some right to feel and to express disappointment at the entire want of relation of the essay to its title, in any but an *ad captandum* sense. To the ordinary reader the question, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" would imply some discussion of a question of serious importance, which Mr. Gladstone can hardly be said to have discussed, or to have meant to discuss. He has, in fact, assumed the affirmative of his question, and has used it with a view to enforce certain admonitions upon discordant Church parties. The question is put, not to the people of England, not to the decision of the religious sense, not with any view to elicit an answer in which spiritual men of all parties might alike be interested, but simply as an appeal to the apprehensions of warring ecclesiastical schools in the Establishment, to the effect that if they persist in prosecuting with untempered zeal their several ends, they will expose the Church with which they are connected, and the alliance of that Church with the civil power, to a danger of disruption, and hence of disestablishment, which will be found to be irresistible. Now, no one is entitled to condemn Mr. Gladstone for the opinion which he holds, nor for the frankest expression of that opinion. But the query with which he comes before the public strikes one as disagreeably sensational, and calculated to raise in the mind of the reader an issue to which the writer had no intention of addressing himself.

We have been pained, moreover, that the real object aimed at by Mr. Gladstone should have fallen so short in its proportions of that to which we should have imagined the character and the controversies of the times might have attracted such a mind as his. We are sorry to observe in him whom we have so deeply re-

vered, and whose course as a statesman we have so gratefully admired, any tendency prompting us to conclude that, within a certain range of thought (though it may only be within that range) he is inclined to "give up to a party what was meant for mankind." We do not quarrel with Mr. Gladstone on account of his profound attachment to the Church of England. We have never found fault with him, nor do we now, on account of the High Church views which he evidently entertains. But we are somewhat disappointed, we confess, that discussing matters of serious moment to the nation, he should contemplate results, and use his powers of persuasion to compass them, which are identified, not with the good of the nation at large, but with the status, the privileges, and the influence of a religious community which, even according to his own estimate of the number of members which constitute it, is considerably less than half the people of the United Kingdom. There is a strong flavour of sectarianism in this which we should hardly have anticipated from so justly renowned a statesman. Undoubtedly the training through which Mr. Gladstone has passed, whilst, on the one hand fitted to expand, has, on the other, tended to contract, his religious sympathies. But we should still have expected from him that in any serious enterprise on behalf of his countrymen on which he might deem it his duty to enter, he would propose to himself a great national good, rather than one that is sectional in its character, and would have prosecuted it upon imperial rather than upon what we cannot help describing as denominational grounds.

Then again, we feel compelled most reluctantly to confess to our unfeigned surprise at what appears to us to be the equivocal means recommended by Mr. Gladstone for effecting the object which he seeks to accomplish. We will not say—for we do not think—that he intended to enforce upon the clergy of the Church of England professions or conduct which, however serviceable in policy, would be insincere in essence. But, whatever might be his motive, the practical effect on the whole of adopting his advice would be equivalent to that which both he and we, in the name of Christian morality, should unquestionably deprecate. He asks the clergy of the Church of England, and especially with a view to save the status of their Church, to disjoin from the ritual they may prefer everything in the nature of doctrinal significance. Had he besought them to regard ritual with indifference because it carries with it no symbolic representation of Divine truth, and therefore to conform themselves in that respect to law or custom, we could have comprehended the drift of his argument, though we cannot say that we should have approved of it. But to tell men specially, and in their own view exclusively, consecrated to the promulgation of revealed truth, not to drop Ritualistic practices in the discharge of their sacred office which are in themselves indifferent, but which cause much offence, but, while retaining those practices, to disavow them from the doctrines they were intended to shadow forth, or, at any rate, to disavow them, puzzles our notions of the morality of the Gospel. Why, there are, perhaps, not a score of clergymen in the Church of England so utterly ignorant of their true functions, or of the spirit of that Divine system which they believe themselves appointed to administer, who

would not be ready to repudiate the notion that any Ritualistic observance was of the slightest importance, in and of itself, in order to acceptable worship. Everything depends upon the spiritual doctrine which the ritual was intended to symbolise. What is the eastward position? What are Eucharistic vestments? What is the lighting of candles, or the offering of incense, or other modern innovations in the Church of England, if they do not convey, or are not intended to convey, certain doctrines relating to the sacerdotal theory which, whether true or erroneous, are taken by those who accept them to be inexpressibly important? When the spirit of these Ritualistic observances is extinct, when they have yielded up the ghost, and become simply dead forms of what were once regarded as living forces—why retain them at all? or, perhaps, what is more to the purpose, why seek to convey to others an idea that they have no life in them, while the forms in which that life was embodied are carefully retained, and are not buried, as they should be, in disuse and oblivion. Mr. Gladstone cannot surely imagine that these Ritualistic innovations by large numbers of the clergy have been introduced without the slightest regard to their symbolic meaning, or that it is not that meaning which gives importance to them in the eyes of those who adopt them. If, indeed, they represent the mere caprice of ecclesiastics, and are without any significance in their view, nothing can be more childish, nothing more open to the condemnation of reason and of religion, than the introduction of these æsthetics into the National Church. But every one knows that it is otherwise. The ritual consistently points to the doctrine, and the doctrine is uniformly that of a priestly mediation between man and God. Mr. Gladstone has called upon the clergy, as the only way of shielding the Church of England from disruption, to do what to them would be an impossibility, or—which, of course, he could not mean—practise an insincerity. What he recommends might be possible to himself, because he sees nothing intrinsically vital in the mere externals of worship; but how can those Anglican priests, who regard ritual as symbolic of spiritual dogmas, set aside their convictions by a mere act of their will? And, after all, they are a majority, not perhaps of the whole clerical body, but of those who range themselves in the ranks of Ritualists.

We defer the further consideration of this remarkable paper until next week.

### VESTMENTS IN CONVOCATION.

THE great questions which have agitated our clerical Parliament during this year's session have been two in number: first, on which side of the communion-table should a clergyman stand? secondly, what sort of clothes shall he wear? It seems a pity that an assembly of learned and reverend gentlemen should have nothing better to do. But as even mere feathers and straws may command attention when it is important to determine the direction of wind or stream, it may be worth our while to note certain features of the dreary debate on ritual which is just concluded. It will be remembered that soon after Easter the Lower House adopted certain resolutions, in accordance with the recommendation of a committee, on the issue of back versus side-face. These resolutions were principally remarkable for their emphatic recognition of the "thorough loyalty" of those clergy-



men who turn their backs on the worshippers, and for the assumption running through them that "the efficacy of the sacrament" is a matter of far greater import than correctness of teaching. The Evangelical party was grateful for the acknowledgment that the side-face position is quite consistent with the due recognition of this efficacy. But the general effect of the resolutions was to give such authoritative sanction as Convocation has to bestow, to sacramentarian assumptions which insidiously sap the foundations of evangelical teaching.

The same policy has been pursued on the question of the ornaments and vestments. Is there or is there not a sacrifice offered on the "altar," when the elements are duly consecrated by an authorised priest? There are thousands of clergymen who can see no more important issue than that in the whole distracted arena of theological controversy. No fear of the ultimate triumph of superstition prompts our interest in their contentions. But the triumph of one side or the other within the pale of the Church has such a direct and obvious bearing on the politico-ecclesiastical questions lying before us, that we are bound to scrutinise every indication of the direction in which the current of clerical opinion is running. And no one can rise from the painful task we have imposed on ourselves, of reading Convocation debates, without feeling that so far as this body may be taken to represent the clergy at all, the recent discussion on vestments proves the rapid and alarming spread of a sacrificial view of the sacrament such as we are not subtle enough to distinguish from the Roman doctrine of the Mass. It is all very well for Canon Miller to "lubricate matters" by insisting on the severance of doctrine and vestments. The amiable oil of lubrication evaporates at once when applied to the hot zeal of the *Church Times* and *Church Herald*. The deserted altar at St. Alban's, where sacrificial robes and ornaments are for a few weeks impossible, and the unwonted crowd of communicants at St. Vedast's, where they are partially adopted, afford quite sufficient comment on the ultimate issue of the "lubricating" system. Besides, in order to interpret aright the signs of Convocation, it ought never to be forgotten that a permissive resolution on vestments is much more favourable to what we may call the sacrificial party than it is to their opponents. A man who believes that a sacrifice of nameless awe is verily and indeed offered by the "celebrant," may well desire that this portent should be signalled by the adoption of the special vestments that have for centuries been associated with that belief. But he need not insist upon uniformity, if there is the slightest difficulty in enforcing it. For even he, superstitious as we hold him to be, does not suppose that supernatural virtue lies in the cut or colour of a garment. That lies in the use by a duly ordained priest of a certain form of words. We are not learned in such matters; but we should imagine that in any great emergency of fire or flood, making the usual paraphernalia impossible, a genuine priest could offer the sacrifice in his shirt-sleeves, on a kitchen-table. At all events neither chasuble nor cope is essential. The only reason why the sacrificialist desires such things is that to the vulgar mind they invest the ceremony with greater mystery and awe; they are, in fact, a more emphatic manifestation of doctrine. But this is just the reason why the anti-sacrificialist should oppose such things with irreconcilable hostility. Whatever he may say by way of "lubrication," he cannot possibly break the associations of a thousand years between thing and sign. The Romaniser may with great advantage submit to a permissive compromise. But for the Protestant to do so is simply to acknowledge the Church to be so far Romanised already that he cannot help himself. It is a thinly disguised surrender at discretion.

In the light of these considerations, let us glance at the course of events in Convocation. Apparently there were three parties—the extreme "Catholics," as they love to call themselves, represented by Archbishop Denison; and, at the other extreme, the Protestants, represented by Canon Miller. But the majority hovered between these two, and followed the artful lead of Canon Gregory. The last was indeed in a position of authority, having charge of the report of the ritual committee and of the resolutions founded thereon. The long resolution which he introduced, and which was at last substantially carried, was prefaced by a mention of the "long disuse of certain of the vestures specified in the First Prayer-book of Edward VI., and referred to in the ornaments rubric." Here it will be observed that, in entire independence of any court of law, it is boldly implied that the rubric must be so interpreted as at least to legalise the ornaments. Next mention was made, but afterwards dropped, of the many clergymen who

regard these ornaments as "not merely permitted but prescribed." And the rest of the resolution is a gracious condescension to the Protestantism of weaker brethren whom it is not considered desirable at present to outrage beyond endurance. "It shall suffice" that the minister wear a surplice; or in the pulpit, if he is very old-fashioned in his notions, he may even be permitted to wear a black gown. And farther, "the other vestures shall not be brought into use in any other than a cathedral or collegiate church without the previous consent of the bishop." The phrase we have italicised was the subject of a good deal of discussion. Prebendary Ainslie wanted to substitute the words "shall not be used," which would have forbidden them even where they are at present adopted. The amendment containing this alteration was however negatived by 38 to 30. The result is that those who have already taken the law into their own hands are, so far as Convocation can effect it, to be left undisturbed, while all others are handed over to the tender mercies of the bishops—a change of race, and safe to come over sooner or later to the prevalent fashion. In fact, the whole scope of the resolution is to provide a gently inclined plane, down which the whole Church may be insensibly lowered without the jolting and liability to breakage risked by the more hot-headed Catholics. Archbishop Denison wanted a plainer declaration of the legality of the vestments, and would have omitted the reference to the bishops. On the other hand, all that the Protestant party dared to ask was silence on the whole subject. On the whole, we quite agree with the Dean of Westminster in the few but ominous words uttered by him towards the close of the debate, that "the course adopted throughout has been entirely alien to what would seem the only reasonable course for an enlightened body of Christian ministers." He judiciously observed that it was hardly worth while to take part in a discussion from which no practical effect whatever could follow. But his words had reference to legislative action. There is a certain moral weight attaching even to Convocation. Every clergyman of that body has some amount of local influence. Their discussions excite considerable attention throughout the country. And when we look at the indisputable tendency of the debate, and the final resolution to favour a sacrificial theory of the communion, wholly at variance with the Protestant feeling of this country, we think that the political powers that continue to command or permit the assemblage of such a body, incur a very grave responsibility.

#### ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

We are glad that the answer of Viscount Sandon to Mr. W. E. Forster, on Monday night in respect of the Exeter Endowed Schools scheme, was a satisfactory one. The matter was a delicate one, touching, we should say, personal honour. The late Endowed Schools Commissioners, who were cashiered through the influence of the present Government, had drawn up a scheme for the future government of the Endowed Schools at Exeter. It was as it should have been, an unsectarian scheme. Their successors have changed it. In the case of the Grammar School and St. John's Elementary School, religious instruction is to be given "in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England," notwithstanding that the terms of the original bequest simply specified "for the free teaching and instruction of poor children, and for the common good and profit of the city." This is not the only way in which the new scheme violates the spirit of the foundation. The Central Non-conformist Committee have stated the matter very clearly:—

The governing body is to consist of fourteen persons. Six of these are to be appointed by the town council and school board, the remainder, the majority of the whole, are to be appointed as follows: three by the Governors of Exeter Episcopal Schools, three by the self-elected Trustees of St. John's Hospital, all of whom are Churchmen and Conservatives; the remaining two by the Trustees of Holy Schools, who are also, with one exception, of the same creed and party. By this arrangement the political and ecclesiastical complexion of the governing body is established, and will be perpetuated for an indefinite period.

Now, this is not the scheme approved by the Endowed Schools Commissioners; yet it was laid upon the table of the House of Commons with the signatures of Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Roby. Viscount Sandon, on Monday night, in reply to Mr. Forster, confessed that there had been a mistake, and consented to the temporary discharge of the scheme. Of course it will come up again with new signatures, and then we hope there will be firm and compact opposition to it. This systematic sectarianising of the educational foundations of the

country must now be withstood as it has never yet been withstood.

The House of Lords has passed through committee a bill which has excited no little anger amongst some Churchmen. We refer to the "Ecclesiastical Fees Distribution Bill," the object of which is to reduce or abolish some of the extraordinary charges which have so long been a source of scandal in the Establishment. What is remarkable is that this reform is undertaken not for its own sake, but simply for the purpose of finding an income for the new ecclesiastical judge—hence the angry feeling to which we have referred. As to the necessity of something being done, there really ought to be no question. There are men receiving upwards of 1,000*l.* a-year from ecclesiastical fees who do not do three hours' work a-year for them, their duties being discharged by "deputies." In very recent times the registrarships of the Diocesan Courts were the most convenient means of providing for bishops' sons and sons-in-law, and even now, on looking through the names of the holders of these appointments, you will not fail to meet with the name of a dead or living bishop. What the fees, as a whole, amount to, no one knows. Three or four years ago some information was obtained at the instance of Lord Shaftesbury, and then it appeared that the aggregate was about 70,000*l.* Other returns have since been ordered, but the dignitaries of the Church have declined to comply with the order, but it is supposed that the sum might now amount to nearly 100,000*l.* Only the other day, as the Archbishop of Canterbury stated in the most innocent manner on Friday, a sum of 1,200*l.* belonging to nobody was found, and said the Archbishop, "there are many secrets connected with the fees in question, which it takes some time to discover"—a remark which the *Record* endorses, calling the Ecclesiastical Courts the "Angelic stables" of the Church. Does anybody believe that anything short of a Disendowment Bill will clear these stables out? *Punch* puts one aspect of the matter very clearly:—

Lord Shaftesbury complains that he can't get at the receipts of the Diocesan Courts and officers. Eleven dioceses and forty archdeacons keep dark, in defiance of Parliamentary Orders and Acts of Parliament. Doesn't Lord Shaftesbury wish he may get at it? Still more, doesn't he wish, if he gets at it, that the country may get it? When was it so easy to recover a bone from a hungry dog's mouth?

The lines are being closely drawn round the Ritualists. On Saturday the Bishop of London inhibited the clergymen connected with St. Alban's from preaching in any church save that to which they were attached, and so Mr. Stanton cannot preach in St. Vedast's. The congregation on Sunday walked to St. Vedast's as they did on the Sunday before, and were received by the rector and curate, and welcomed with a gorgeous Ritualistic service, performed with the aid of lighted candles, in Sacramental dresses, and accompanied by the usual Ritualistic genuflections. It is not surprising to find that the Rector of St. Vedast has been served with notice of fresh proceedings against him in the Court of Arches. Probably, therefore, St. Vedast's will be shut to the St. Alban's people, and then what will be done?

We are glad that the ratepayers of Halifax are keeping up the agitation against the Vicar's Rate. The *Halifax Courier* devotes several columns to the subject. We find in the correspondence of that journal a letter from a Wesleyan which is worth quoting for a certain significance attaching to it. The writer says:—

I see the Vicar's Rate is the topic of the hour. Will you be kind enough to allow me a small space in your valuable paper how to get rid of that obnoxious rate? I see that a great many Churchmen are wishful that Halifax should be made into a bishopric; and the subscriptions promised for that purpose have reached the sum of 25,000*l.* But what benefit would a bishop be to the Dissenters? I think, none; they have ministers of their own, and have them to support; and I would suggest that those Churchmen who are in favour of a bishop will be satisfied if they can get a vicar, and in place of forcing them to support him, place that 25,000*l.* at his disposal which has been promised for a bishop; then, sir, I think all the strife and trouble will be at an end. I hope the above suggestion will meet the approval of both Dissenters and Churchmen.

I have read carefully over Mr. W. H. Rawson's letter in your last issue, and I could not accept his suggestions for the following reasons:—

1. That I have been a Wesleyan all my life, and never received any good from the vicar.
2. That my parents never resided in the parish of Halifax, so they could not have opposed the Act if they had been wishful, and I was not born at the time.
3. I have only resided a few years myself in the parish, and have always paid the Vicar's Rate with a protest, once being summoned before the magistrates, and when I put the question fairly before their worships, whether they thought it was right that I should support the vicar with my family of small children, there was no reply; but Mr. W. H. Rawson, who was one of the magistrates at the time, said, "You must get someone to buy it off for you." The suggestion I make above is in the spirit of his advice.



4. That I cannot tell how long I shall reside in the parish, and will not pay my money away for nothing.

5. Can Churchmen expect Wesleyans to support their vicar after looking at the tombstone scandal? If they do they will be mistaken.

I have not paid my last rate, and I am certain that I shall never pay any more. If they get anything from me they will have to take my goods.

There is "grit" in some Wesleyans—that we have always known—and we fancy the "grit" is increasing.

On Tuesday Lord Carnarvon, as Colonial Secretary, received a deputation from certain Churchmen, who presented a memorial against disestablishment and disendowment in the colonies. The memorial stated that, in consequence of Lord Kimberley's despatch of 1871, a policy of disestablishment or of concurrent endowment had, "to a great extent," been forced upon some of the colonies. Of course, this is not the case, and Lord Carnarvon stated the position, on the whole, very clearly. He reminded the deputation that there were two classes of colonies—one class have self-government, and over those "the Secretary of State has neither power nor authority in the matters referred to." Other colonies, as he stated, have "mixed Constitutions," but, as in Jamaica, the majority of the people pressed for disestablishment, and it was accomplished. Some reference was made to Grenada, where Lord Carnarvon had done what Lord Kimberley had done—put before the colony a plan of concurrent endowment, which the colony rejected. Now, says Lord Carnarvon:—

You must not attempt in these matters to force the will of the colonies, and to put coercion upon them. I accepted their decision, and told them that if hereafter they saw cause to change their minds they would find no opposition from me in any reconsideration of the question. There remain other colonies which have been disestablished more or less, or are tending to disestablishment generally. In fact, in the majority of cases, no doubt, it is quite true that disestablishment has been accomplished, and with disestablishment generally disendowment has followed.

This deputation referred especially to the case of British Guiana, where the concurrent endowment system ceases by Act of the Legislature this year, and the deputation wished to save the Establishment—such as it is—in that colony. It will probably, notwithstanding all its scandals, be saved, for the Governor, in the speech delivered by him at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, said in reference to this subject:—

Resolutions will also be proposed for renewing without any material alteration the ordinance providing for the maintenance of ministers of the Christian religion for a period of seven years. It appears to be probable that the relative proportions of the Christian Churches to each other have altered since the ordinance now about to expire was enacted, but I have before me no independent official data on the basis of which I should be justified in proposing any fundamental change in the present ecclesiastical organisation of the colony. The renewal of the ordinance for seven years will leave the court at liberty to make such alterations as the next census may show to be expedient. I have received some representations from his lordship the bishop relative to the Church of England, and some petitions for grants to other Churches, which will be laid before you. As it is proper that all public money should be appropriated to specified purposes it is proposed that in future the governing bodies of the Churches to which grants are made in bulk, shall in the month of December in each year lay before the Governor and Court of Policy for approval a statement in detail of the manner in which the grants are to be appropriated, and that at the end of each year the accounts shall be duly audited. I also propose that, subject to the approval of the Governor and Court of Policy, power shall be given to the governing bodies of the Churches of England and Scotland to vary the appropriation of their grants as they may judge most expedient for the work of the Churches.

A correspondent in Demerara gives us the following as the sums that are paid by the present ordinance:—

Church of England . . .	£10,433 6 8
Church of Scotland . . .	5,116 13 4
Roman Catholic Church . .	2,500 0 0
Wesleyan Church . . .	1,041 13 4
Congregational and other Dissenters	248 6 8
	£12,300 0 0

Who, we should like to know, are the "Congregational and other Dissenters," who not only disgrace themselves by accepting this 248l. 6s. 8d., but compromise the principles of their body by so doing? The Wesleyans, we believe, are petitioning not only for the continuance, but for an increase, of their grant.

"You must not attempt in these matters to force the will of the colonies, and to put coercion upon them." These were Lord Carnarvon's words, and he will therefore, of course, recommend Her Majesty to approve of the bill for abolishing ecclesiastical endowments throughout the Cape Colony, which, we are happy to say, after a struggle of twenty-one years, has now passed both Houses of the Colonial Legislature, and only, at our last dates, awaited the Governor's signature. The success of this gallant struggle, due to the indomitable

energy of Mr. Saul Solomon, and heartily do we congratulate both him and his supporters upon the victory that they have now won. We append a copy of the Act, which might not otherwise be printed in this country:—

Bill to Amend Ordinance No. 3, 1852, "For Regulating in certain respects the Appropriation of the Revenue of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope by the Parliament thereof."

(Introduced into the House of Assembly by S. Solomon, Esq., M.L.A.)

Whereas, by Ordinance No. 3, 1852, forming the Schedule to the Order in Council passed at the Court of Buckingham Palace on March 11, 1853, it is enacted that, until Parliament shall otherwise direct, there shall be payable every year to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, out of the revenues of the colony, certain sums of money for defraying the expenses of the several services and purposes in the schedules to the said Ordinance annexed set forth: And whereas amongst the said services it is provided, under Schedule C, annexed to the said Ordinance, that there shall be payable as aforesaid, for public worship, the sum of 16,060l.: And whereas it is desirable that the different religious communities of the colony should be left to their own efforts and resources for securing the means of religious worship and instruction, and that the interests of the existing incumbents being duly protected the support now given to Christian ministers from the public revenue should be withdrawn: Be it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly thereof, as follows:—

I. Schedule C, of the said Ordinance No. 3, 1852, shall be and is hereby repealed.

II. Notwithstanding the repeal of the Schedule C aforesaid there shall continue to be paid from and out of the public revenue to every minister of religion who shall at the time of the taking effect of this Act be in the receipt of any salary or payment under or by virtue of the said schedule, from or out of such public revenue, the same salary or payment of which he shall be in receipt, until he shall die, or shall cease to hold the office, or place, or situation held by him at the time of taking effect of this Act: Provided that if any such minister as aforesaid shall die or shall cease to hold such office, place, or situation as aforesaid at any time within five years next after the taking effect of this Act, then the successor of such minister in such office, or place, or situation shall be entitled to receive, till the expiration of such five years, but no longer, the same salary or payment which such minister was in receipt of when he died or otherwise vacated the said office, place, or situation: And provided that as often as any minister who shall at the time of the taking effect of this Act be in receipt of any salary or payment from or out of the public revenue shall vacate the office, place, or situation then held by him, for the purpose of accepting some other office, place, or situation become vacant, of which the minister was, when by death or otherwise he caused such vacancy, in the receipt from the public revenue of any salary or payments, then such minister supplying such vacancy shall be entitled to receive, until he shall die or shall cease to hold the said office, place, or situation, the same salary or payment of which his immediate predecessor was in receipt when such vacancy occurred.

#### LIBERATION WORK.

The Liberation Society is not altogether suspending its public work. Although the slack season is on, and the holiday season is coming, we are glad to know that not a few open-air meetings have been held during the past month.

#### MR. GORDON'S LECTURES.

At a recent meeting held at Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, Mr. Gordon replied to Mr. W. Tunnicliffe, a neighbouring vicar. The chair on this occasion was occupied by Mr. H. T. Watson, who made a weighty introductory speech, in the course of which he pointed out the danger of the argument on the other side, founded on the alleged merging of the Romish Church Establishment during Henry VIII.'s reign into the State Church of England. This, of course, implied that there had been no Reformation; no change of polity. He believed that these Ritualists ought to leave the Church of England, for by remaining in it they were giving to those who were in favour of disestablishment an amount of leverage which they little thought of, and were doing the work of the Liberation Society far more effectually than it would otherwise be done. (Hear, hear.) But he had no wish as an individual, and he believed he spoke the mind of nine out of every ten of those gentlemen who worked in that field, those connected with the Liberation Society, that they had no antagonistic feeling to the Church of England where she was trying to extend the Saviour's cause and do His work, but wished her God speed. (Cheers.) Mr. Gordon dealt, with great ability, with the position taken by Mr. Tunnicliffe, and at the close of his lecture received hearty applause. Mr. Alderman Marriott next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. E. Beauforth, Rev. J. Hillman, Mr. Andrew and the Rev. W. Elstob. There was neither question nor discussion.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS AT COALVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE.—Here, three successive nights last week, Mr. Gordon had a smart time of it. On Thursday night, in consequence of points raised at his previous visit, some weeks ago, Mr. Gordon was announced to lecture on "Church Property and Church Pay," and, though the rain moved the audience once or twice, a most successful meeting—very large and very responsive—was held. Next evening, Mr. Gordon had been announced for Whitwick, another colliery village near, but, the Church folks having brought down Mr. Reid, orga-

nising secretary of the London Working Men's Church Association, for funds, for which the *Standard* of that very day put up such a piteous prayer, to lecture at Coalville that evening, Mr. Gordon at once met the wishes of friends, postponed his Whitwick visit, and attended Mr. Reid's lecture, which, in consequence of the weather, was given, in greater part, in the British School, the excitement being very great. At the close, Mr. Gordon delivered a long reply, carrying the audience with him, point after point, and, though Mr. Reid followed, the impression remained. It was then arranged that Saturday evening should be occupied by a short set debate, and, the rain still pouring down, this also had to come off in the British School, and a smart little skirmish it was, hearty rounds of cheers, as on the previous evening, following for Mr. Gordon. With the exception of the introduction of one or two personalities by the curate, who had previously opposed Mr. Gordon, the utmost good feeling prevailed, considering the white heat of interest.

After visiting Trowbridge, Wilts, early this week, Mr. Gordon overtakes his Whitwick engagement, and is soon to follow up by more work in Leicestershire, hearty offers of help coming in from such friends as have been made at Coalville, and elsewhere. The whole district promises to be stirred.

AN OPEN-AIR MEETING was held on Wednesday week, at Newnham, near Daventry, Mr. J. Eagle, of Badby, presiding. The Rev. T. Adam, of Daventry, addressed the meeting on various aspects of the question, and was succeeded by Mr. Councillor Rodhouse, and a resolution in favour of disestablishment was carried with unanimity and enthusiasm.

NAFFERTON.—After an interval of several years a meeting was held in the Shepherd's Hall, in this village, June 24. The evening was fine, but this did not prevent a good attendance. The Rev. C. Welton, of Driffield, was chairman, and opened the meeting by some earnest words in favour of the great objects of the Liberation Society. The Rev. J. Dickinson, of Bridlington, referred to some of the recent ecclesiastical events, in order to show the importance of the alliance betwixt the Church and the civil power being severed. Mr. John Andrew, of Leeds, district agent, gave some information respecting the work of the Liberation Society, and urged the necessity of increased efforts to spread information on the subject of disestablishment and disendowment.

BRETFORD, HOLDERNESS.—This village stands about midway between driffield and Hornsea, a watering-place on the east coast of Yorkshire. No meeting on behalf of religious equality had been previously held in it, and there was a good attendance to hear an exposition of the subject in the Independent Chapel. The Rev. J. R. Cork, Independent minister, presided, and after an appropriate address, called upon Mr. J. Andrew to give his lecture on "The Work on the Liberation Society; what it does not want, and what it does want." It was listened to with deep interest, and at the close several questions were put by a Churchman, which gave additional interest to the meeting. As is generally the case, the questions had a bearing upon the Church-property question, and elicited information which the people very much relished. This meeting was attended by persons from neighbouring villages, and was so successful as to show that efforts ought to be made to work the whole of the Holderness district by the delivery of lectures and a wide distribution of tracts.

BOSTON, NEAR MARKET DEEPING.—On Monday evening, June 28, a lecture, in advocacy of Liberation principles, was delivered in the open-air, near the church, by the Rev. J. H. Lummis, of Boston. It was the evening of the village fair, but the circumstance was rather favourable than otherwise; for many holiday seekers seemed to think the lecture the greatest novelty of the occasion—Non-conformity being exceedingly feeble and silent here notwithstanding. Very considerable sympathy was expressed with the lecturer's arguments, and plain proofs were given that even here the question had been pondered by many whose minds had been conducted to right issues. Another lecture was asked for.

HECKINGTON, NEAR SLEAFORD.—Several unsuccessful attempts having been made to secure a place for a Liberation lecture, during the past season, in this important village, it was resolved that an open-air meeting should be held on June 23. "The Green" was the place selected, and the Rev. J. H. Lummis, of Boston, lectured to a large audience on "The Policy of the Liberation Society," the Rev. D. W. Pennall presiding. An interruption, occasioned by a person who forbade the lecturer occupying the Green on the ground that he paid rent for it, turned out—as all such interruptions will—to the greater success of the lecturer, great interest and sympathy being accorded.

NEXT SEASON'S WORK.—We have pleasure in stating that Mr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, and the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of London, have intimated their willingness to assist the executive committee of the society in their next winter campaign by attending, together, eight public meetings in large towns, for the purpose of delivering special addresses on certain phases of the Establishment question. We need scarcely add that this important offer has been gratefully accepted, and that the requisite arrangements will be made at an early period.—*The Liberator*.



### THE RITUALISTS AND THE PUBLIC WORSHIP ACT.

After a short service in their own church on Sunday morning the congregation of St. Alban's (Holborn, Mr. Mackonochie's) again migrated to St. Vedast's, where they took part in the customary Eucharistic celebration. No change was made here in the ritual of the service, which was performed by the Rev. Pelham Dale, rector, who in preaching said they should esteem it a privilege to share for the little time in the tribulations of the worshippers at St. Alban's, now deprived of the ministrations of those they loved. It would be cowardly on their part if they were to surrender what their consciences told them was right, and although they might be regarded as evildoers, they meant to adhere to the ancient order in which the rites of that Church were from time to time immemorial administered. If they were to surrender these things, they would be surrendering the great truths of the doctrines which they symbolised. No, they would fight for the ritual, which involved the doctrine of the everlasting Gospel, upon which their salvation depended, and which was now in danger. At the evening service at St. Alban's it was announced that the Bishop of London had inhibited the curates of St. Alban's from officiating in any other church within his diocese. Notice was served on Saturday upon the Rev. P. Dale, rector of St. Vedast, of a citation to appear before the Bishop of London, to answer a complaint of some of his congregation of infringing the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

At All Saints', Margaret-street, St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate-street, and the new church of St. John the Divine, Kensington, as well as the other minor places of worship, the ornaments remained the same. The Eve of the Feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated with the usual ritual, and no notice seemed to be taken of the new Act.

The Ritualistic clergy of Brighton made no alteration in their observance on Sunday. The only reference made to the new Act was at the Church of the Nativity, where the Rev. Mr. Ives said that no power on earth should make him acknowledge the new Ecclesiastical Court.

Archdeacon Denison, speaking in Mr. Bennett's Church at Frome on Thursday, strongly denounced the Public Worship Regulation Act, which, he declared, would never put down Ritualism. The only Act that could do good to the Church would be one depriving the bishops of their seats in the House of Lords. He warned his hearers that disestablishment was fast approaching.

Two vicars at Richmond, Surrey, are expected to be proceeded against under the Public Worship Act. One of them, Mr. Proctor, who belongs to the High Church party, is charged with adopting the eastward position in front of the centre of the table during the celebration of the Holy Communion. The other, Mr. Hales, who inclines to the Low Church section, has offended by neglecting to open his church for daily prayer, as required by the Prayer-book. There are also other charges.

It is announced that the Church Association has instructed its Law Committee to give advice and assistance to parishioners in carrying out the Public Worship Act.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Exeter Branch of the English Church Union, on Friday, to undertake the defence of such members as might be prosecuted under the Public Worship Regulation Bill.

The *John Bull* understands that the Vestry of St. Margaret Patten's, in the City, have resolved to take proceedings for various Ritual practices against the Rev. J. L. Fish.

### NONCONFORMISTS AND THE PARISH BURIAL GROUNDS.

A few weeks ago, as some of our readers may remember, there was a conference between sundry clergymen and some leading Nonconformist ministers of the metropolis, with the laudable object of trying to discover the basis of an arrangement for the settlement of the burial controversy. Certain suggestions were mutually accepted, which we published at the time. Notwithstanding the strong clerical protests which have appeared in the Church papers against such an arrangement, it does not appear to have been abandoned, as a private circular on the subject has been issued. The proposed compromise, we may remind our readers, is contained in the following resolutions:—

1. That the burial of a deceased person in a parochial churchyard may be made with or without a service, at the option of the relatives or friends of the deceased.
2. That if the relatives or friends of the deceased elect to have any service performed in the parochial churchyard, the said service shall be a religious service, and shall be such as is customarily used on the like occasions in the religious body to which the officiating minister or person belongs.
3. That such funeral service may be conducted by a minister of any religious body or congregation which has any registered places or place of public worship, or by a representative appointed by him; or in cases where there is no stated ministry, by any person officially appointed for the purpose by the managers of the religious community to which the deceased or his friends may have belonged.
4. That every person guilty of any disorderly or indecent behaviour at any burial, or wilfully obstructing a burial, or any religious service thereat, shall be guilty of misdemeanor.
5. That full and precise regulations shall be enacted, defining the notice of burial to be given to the

parochial clergyman, the time of interment, and the registration of the burial in the parochial registers.

To these suggestions were appended the signatures of seven representative clergymen and of four well-known Nonconformist ministers, whose names are before us, but we do not feel at liberty to publish them. Indeed, we should not again advert to the subject, but for the receipt of the following circular, which may be regarded as the reply of the Central Nonconformist Committee to these friendly overtures:—

Town Hall Chambers, 86, New Street,  
Birmingham, June 28, 1875.

Dear Sir,—You have, no doubt, observed a statement which has appeared in most of the London and provincial newspapers, to the effect that a conference of clergymen of the Church of England and of Nonconformist ministers has recently been held with a view to arranging terms upon which a satisfactory settlement may be effected of the question of burials in parochial churchyards.

The results of the conference have not yet been made public. But various suggestions have been made in the course of the discussion of the subject, which render it extremely important that, in the consideration of any proposals which may be submitted to them, our friends should distinctly bear in mind the great principle which they and we desire to see established, viz., the legislative recognition of the national character of the parochial churchyards. We are contending for this principle not as Nonconformists merely, but as citizens, and in any attempted settlement of the question we are bound to insist that the rights of no person shall be injuriously affected by reason of his belonging or not belonging to any recognised religious community.

The adherents of religious communities seek to secure the opportunity of performing their own religious services in the national churchyards. It may be that others who, from honest conviction, are unable to enter any religious community whatever, may desire to express over the graves of departed friends their estimate of their lives and characters.

We respectfully submit that this privilege ought not to be denied them, and that Nonconformists ought not to be parties to any compromise which does not concede it. It is one thing to submit to terms falling short of this when conceded by a reluctant legislature—terms which we should regard as being only an instalment of the complete justice for which we should still intend to strive; it is quite another to accept or take part in proposing them as a compromise by which we are in honour bound to abide.

We further submit that to accept a compromise, which while it conceded the rights of Nonconformists would leave the brand of inferiority upon a considerable portion of our fellow citizens, would be likely to place us in a false position before the nation, and to cast suspicion upon the motives by which we are actuated and the objects we have in view in the struggle to establish perfect religious equality in the relations of the Church and the State.

The Burials Bill introduced by Mr. Osborne Morgan during the present session, and defeated by so narrow a majority in a Conservative House of Commons, is framed upon principles which are fair to all sections of the community, and we earnestly recommend our friends to stand by it as containing a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the question.

We are faithfully yours,  
W. MIDDLEMORE, Chairman.  
R. W. DALE, } Hon. Secs.  
H. W. CROSSKEY, }  
J. JENKYN BROWN, }  
F. SCHNADHORST, Secretary.

### CONVOCATION AND THE RUBRICS.

The Lower House of Convocation last week had some four days' debate on the question of the Rubrics, which was raised on a resolution proposed by Canon Gregory. Various amendments were moved, but rejected, and on Thursday, the resolution was carried by 56 to 21 votes in the following form:—

That in consideration of the long disuse of certain of the vestures specified in the First Prayer-book of Edward VI., and referred to in the Ornaments Rubric, this House recommends:—First, that in celebrating the Holy Communion, as well as at all other times of his ministrations, it shall suffice that the minister do wear a surplice with the addition of a stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree, or, if he think fit, a gown and hood and scarf. Second, that the other vestures specified in the First Prayer-book of King Edward VI. shall not be brought into use in any church, other than a cathedral or collegiate church, without the previous consent of the bishop.

On the motion of Lord A. COMPTON, it was agreed to add, as a rider to the resolution:—

And it is hereby declared that no sanction is given by the use or disuse of such vestures to any doctrine other than is set forth in this book and in the Articles of the Church of England.

The Dean of WESTMINSTER, in the course of the discussion, said he had taken no part in this matter because he had quite sufficiently at other times expressed his views, and he did not want to take up his time or the time of the House in repeating what he had said. Inasmuch as no practical conclusion could follow the course, whatever it might be, that the House might adopt, he had not thought it worth while to give consideration to motion or amendments; and as the debate was wholly alien to that which seemed to him to be the only reasonable course for an assemblage of clergymen to follow, he should neither speak nor take any further part in the proceedings. The dean then left the House.

On Friday Canon GREGORY moved the following preface to the two resolutions on position and vestments:—

In the event of action being taken by legislation or otherwise with respect to the Ornaments Rubric and the rubrics governing the position of the minister during the celebration of Holy Communion, this House recom-

mend that such action be based on the following resolutions" (here follow the resolutions on the eastward position, and the resolutions on vestments).

After considerable discussion the motion was put and carried by 42 to 3.

Canon GREGORY then proposed, "That this House advises, in the event of legislation, that the words suggested in Schedule (C) be appended to the Ornaments Rubric." The schedule referred to gave the rubric, which was:—

And here it is to be noted that such ornaments of the Church and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministrations, shall be retained and be in use, as were in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of King Edward VI.

This was proposed to be supplemented by the following words:—

Until further order shall be therein taken by the authority of the Queen's Majesty, with the approval of Parliament, upon the recommendation of the Provincial Synods, or Convocations, of Canterbury and York.

The canon said there was a reason for this proposal, as many ignorant persons considered the Prayer-book to be like an inspired volume, which could not be changed; and this would show that Parliament, with the sanction of the Crown and the Church, could make changes. The Church had the right to decree rites and ceremonies, or it might change its formularies, and so it was thought the note should be placed to the rubric. The motion, too, would place the matter in a clear light before the public mind, and do a great deal towards educating the people as to the authority by which changes could be made.

Canon MILLER said that he regarded it as a wise thing to enlighten the public mind; but the Church had to avoid putting forth arrogant claims on the one hand, and while it took the position of an Established Church it should act as if it was more than a mere "Act of Parliament Church." When on one occasion he waited with a deputation upon the late Premier with regard to Mr. Salt's bill, Mr. Gladstone, who received them with all courtesy, said that the great difficulty which Her Majesty's Ministers had was that they had no means of ascertaining what the views of the Church were on Church matters.

Several other speakers followed, and the resolution and schedule were carried.

Canon GREGORY then proposed the last of the series of resolutions:—

That this House requests the prolocutor to take to his grace the president and to their lordships of the Upper House the report of the committee, together with the resolutions of the Lower House upon the same.

This was seconded, and carried unanimously.

The PROLOCUTOR then, in the name of the House, gave thanks to Canon Gregory for the able, clear, and kindly manner in which he had placed the matters before them.

The resolutions above referred to were presented to the Upper House on Monday, and were ordered to be taken into consideration next day. Subsequently the Archbishop of Canterbury presented a great number of memorials which had been forwarded to him, the prayer of all of them being against the legalising the eastward position and the wearing of eucharistic vestments in the administration of the Holy Communion.

Yesterday a discussion took place upon the action of the Lower House with regard to the questions affecting the eastward position and the use of eucharistic vestments. A resolution, moved by the Bishop of London, affirming that it was not desirable to legislate on these subjects now, was ultimately carried without a dissentient.

### CHURCH AND STATE ON THE CONTINENT.

None of the payments from the Treasury ordinarily due to the Roman Catholic cathedral chapters on July 1 have been made this year, by order of the Government. They have been withheld, without exception, under the new ecclesiastical law.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Berlin correspondent states that the imprisonment of Cardinal Ledochowski has been rendered more severe as a punishment for his having corresponded with the Pope, contrary to the directions of the Prussian Government.

The Ultramontane organ of Silesia states that the Prince Bishop of Breslau has submitted to the governor of the province a candidate for the vacant suffragan bishopric of that diocese.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"Dr. Falk's triumphal progress through the Rhenish Provinces takes Berlin by surprise. It was certainly known that the large majority of educated men on the Rhine were earnestly opposed to Ultramontanism; but as the lower orders, especially in the villages, are under the control of the priests, it was not expected that their betters, in a matter touching religion, would care to place themselves in open antagonism to such a large portion of their fellow-citizens. The reception given to Dr. Falk at Cologne and Bonn goes far to prove that the upper classes look upon the lower classes as labouring under temporary excitement, rather than really imbued with the devotion to the Pope erroneously attributed to them by their spiritual fathers." At Muhlheim on Monday Dr. Falk received a deputation of his constituents, who presented him with an address bearing 12,000 signatures. The reception accorded to Dr. Falk in the Rhine provinces is considered by the *North German*



*Gazette* as a proof that the Catholic population is becoming convinced that its own interests will be furthered by supporting the policy of the Government.

At a Consistory held on Monday, the Pope appointed several bishops, including Dr. Herrera, Bishop of Santiago di Cuba; Dr. Romero, Bishop of Santa Marta, in New Granada; Dr. Cavaez, Bishop of Puno, in Peru; Dr. Croke, Bishop of Cashel, in Ireland; and Dr. Doulreloux, Bishop of Gerra, in *partibus* and coadjutor. His Holiness also appointed several other bishops in *partibus infidelium*. At a Consistory to be held in the autumn, the Pope will create new cardinals, and promulgate those in *petto*.

The Swiss Council of State has passed a resolution by twenty-four votes against sixteen supporting the decision of the National Council with regard to the conflict between the Berne Government and the Catholic clergy, thus approving of the resolution that the Cantonal Government shall, by November 18, withdraw its decree expelling Catholic priests from the Jura.

It is stated in Brussels that twelve priests have commenced proceedings against two Liberal newspapers for libels published by them in connection with the recent religious disturbances which have taken place in Belgium.

It is stated that the fund for the endowment of a new bishopric in Yorkshire now amounts to about 20,000*l*.

The Rev. J. W. Thomas, a Methodist New Connexion Minister at Tunstall, has been expelled by the Conference for misconduct. The principal charge alleged against him is that of promising marriage to four young ladies.

**THE INDIAN EPISCOPATE.**—Lord Salisbury received an influential deputation on Tuesday, which pointed out the importance and necessity of increasing the episcopate in India. His lordship admitted that a more extended system of Church work was requisite; at the same time he did not counsel an appeal to the Legislature. As far as he had been able to ascertain, he thought it possible, under the existing state of the law, to afford the relief asked for, but he would not pledge himself to the exact mode in which it could be done.

**MR. GLADSTONE'S ESSAY.**—A correspondent sends us the following brief review of Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Contemporary* on the question:—"Is the Church of England worth preserving?" "The conclusion of the right hon. gentleman is that the Church is worth preserving, but it cannot be preserved if and if and if *ad infinitum*. There is much weight in an *if*. Therefore my conclusion is that Mr. Gladstone's conclusion is that the Church is worth preserving, but that it cannot be preserved. The Church is too heavily weighted with *ifs*."

**THE EASTWARD POSITION.**—On Wednesday a memorial against the legalisation of a distinctive dress in ministering the Holy Communion, and protesting against the "eastward position," was handed to the Home Secretary for presentation to Her Majesty. It was signed by more than 140,000 persons, including twenty-four peers and fifty-three members of the House of Commons. The memorialists decidedly object to both the proposed changes, which are associated in the minds of the great majority of the people of England with the doctrine of the Romish Mass; and express their earnest hope that neither of these points will be sanctioned by the Queen. They affirm that the attempt to authorise them excites considerable alarm, and, if successful, must prove highly dangerous to the Established Church of England.

**ANTI-VICAR'S RATE ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the members of this association was held in Great Albion-street School, on Tuesday evening, when it was decided to have an open-air demonstration against the vicar's rate towards the latter end of July. An effort is to be made to establish ward branches of the association, and also to form branches in all the townships of the parish in which the rate is levied. To carry out these objects twelve members were added to the Executive Committee, which now numbers twenty-one persons. It is proof of the deep-seated opposition to the vicar's rate that an association like this should be formed exclusively by working men. Those who are determined to pay the rate no more—and the number seems to be rapidly increasing—ought to join the association, as one of its aims is to shield persons who may be distrained upon for the rate. —*Halifax Courier*.

**SALE OF PEWS IN FRANCE.**—The pew question is coming to the front in France. Anglicans are always exercised in mind by the open way in which the French make God's house a house of merchandise; but in Anjou things have gone a step farther than elsewhere. Curés there very generally adopt the Ward-Beecher plan of selling the sittings by auction on the first Sunday of the year. The plan is more simple than edifying. The curé and trésorier walk round the church followed by the congregation, and at every halt one hears, "Going at 5*fr*. (or 15*fr*. or 20*fr*.) the chair," everybody shouting as in an ordinary auction-room. *Figaro*, who is not squeamish, is scandalised, and asks whether Monsignor Freppel knows what his curés are about. Worst of all, prices are run up, not by fair competition, but by bids of churchwardens and such like. It is, in fact, just what goes on at a mock auction, or, as *Figaro* puts it, among the ticket-sellers outside a Paris theatre on a crowded night. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

**A RITUALIST SERVICE AT LIVERPOOL.**—A most pronounced ritualistic service was held on the Feast of Corpus Christi, at 9 p.m., on Thursday, with locked doors, at the parish church of St. Peter's. After singing the Litany of the Holy Name the procession commenced. First walked the thurifer, in crimson cassock and a white alb edged with deep lace, swinging the thurible; after him came the incense-bearer, similarly attired; then an acolyte, bearing the banner of our Blessed Lady, followed by six gentlemen in black cassocks and surplices; then the priest, arrayed in a cloth-of-gold cope, bearing the consecrated elements; an acolyte, with the banner of St. Peter, bringing up the rear. In this order they went slowly round the church, singing a hymn of the Holy Eucharist. After the procession, the elements were exposed to each individual present. A few short prayers and another hymn closed the service, after which all the windows were opened, so that the fumes of incense might be allowed to escape. The organist was the gentleman who plays at the ordinary evening services. He wore the cassock and surplice. There were altogether about fifteen persons present, members of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and believers in the Real Presence. In consequence of this event, the Rector of Liverpool has terminated the connection with the parish church of the Rev. C. R. Burrows, the curate who officiated at Thursday's ceremonial.

**THE IRISH CHURCH ACT.—A LEGAL QUESTION.**—A curious and interesting point has arisen in the Court of Chancery on the interpretation of the Irish Church Act. A testator possessed of advowsons in Ireland had by will made before the Disestablishment Act devised those advowsons, and had died after the passing of the Act without altering his will; and the question was whether the compensation moneys subsequently paid under the Act belonged to the devisees of the advowsons, or went to the executors of the testator as part of his general personal estate. For the executors it was contended that the 10th section of the Act of 1869 put an end to all patronage, so as to take away from the testator all interest in these advowsons except his temporary right of presentation up to the 1st of January, 1871, and that the subject matter of the devise being gone the devisees could take no interest under it, as from the passing of the Act all value of the advowsons as property was put an end to and they were as much converted into money as if the testator had himself sold them. For the devisees it was contended that, although the right of presentation ceased except for a limited period, the advowson remained as a property to be paid for by the State. There was no immediate conversion into money, but only a possible conversion at some future period, which, if the Act had been suspended or repealed, would never have arrived. Vice-Chancellor Hall held, however, that the contention of the executors must prevail. The 10th section provided that after the passing of the Act there should, subject to the exception mentioned, be no presentation to any benefice at all. From the date of the Act, then, the advowson of these benefices had no existence, and by the effect of the Act the will ceased to operate at all as far as these advowsons were concerned. The 18th section, giving compensation to lay patrons, speaks of advowsons as "vested in" certain persons, and it had been argued from those words that the advowsons must be still in existence; but the words in question could, in the Vice-Chancellor's opinion, be only read as meaning "vested in at the time of the passing of the Act," an interpretation which was, moreover, confirmed by the language of the latter part of the 18th section. Judgment was accordingly pronounced in favour of the executors of the testator and against the devisees under the will.

### Religious and Denominational News.

**THE REV. D. DAVIES, B.A.**, the secretary of the Herts Union, has resigned his charge at Thetford and entered on his new pastorate at Crossbrook-street, Cheshunt, July 4th. His resignation has been a source of deep regret to his old friends, and has called forth many expressive tokens of their attachment. On Monday, in last week, the members of the Provident Society presented him with a handsome timepiece and two vases for his kind services as the originator and secretary of their club. On the following Tuesday, at the anniversary of the Sunday-school, the teachers and scholars, past and present, gave him a beautiful tea and coffee service. At the same time the members of the congregation gave him a valuable study-table and easy-chair. His friend and neighbour the Rev. J. B. Millsom, presided on the occasion.

**ATHERTON.**—A new chapel, erected at a cost of 600*l*. by a body of new worshippers designating themselves the Progressive Christian Church, who have seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the questions of eternal punishment and the inherent immortality of man, was opened on Friday at Atherton, with sermons by the Rev. Dr. Leask, of London.

**PORTISHEAD.**—The congregation meeting at Union Chapel, Portishead, under the pastorate of the Rev. F. W. B. Weeks, are about to build a new place of worship, at a cost of 3,000*l*. The project has the approval of leading Nonconformists of various denominations at Bristol, who think it better to have

in this place one strong and united fellowship than a number of weak and struggling churches, and already 1,700*l*. have been promised.

**MAIDSTONE.**—The memorial stone of the new church now in course of erection in the West Borough, Maidstone, was laid on the 23rd of June, by Henry Wright, Esq., of London. The building, which will accommodate 500 persons, and will cost 3,127*l*., is expected to be finished and opened in March of next year. The smaller edifice, erected in 1873 at the sole charge of John Finch, Esq., and the late Joshua Wilson, Esq., will be used as a schoolroom. The collections throughout the day realised about 80*l*.

**HIGHGATE.**—On Lord's Day, June 27, the anniversary services of the Sunday-school connected with the Baptist Chapel, Highgate, were held, when sermons were preached to good congregations, in the morning by the Rev. J. Corbin, of Hornsey, and in the evening by the Rev. J. R. Wood, of Upper Holloway. In the afternoon there was a large and most encouraging gathering of the school and young people of the congregation, when an address was given by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Barnard.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—On Monday, June 28th, a public tea-meeting, numerously attended, was held to welcome the Rev. George Nicholson, B.A., to his former pastorate, at King-street Congregational Chapel in this town. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Hensman (chairman), Meredith and Hall, from London; W. Adkins, Esq., Mayor of Northampton; J. M. Vernon, Esq., Rev. J. J. Brown, T. Arnold, W. H. Stent, and other ministers. Mr. Nicholson's prospects for the future are highly encouraging.

**QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL, WOLVERHAMPTON,** was reopened on the 20th of June, after renovation and embellishment, at a cost of 1,250*l*. The Rev. R. D. Wilson, of London, some fourteen years since pastor of the church, preached the reopening sermons. During the alterations the congregation assembled in the Exchange, and the services in the evening partook of an "Evangelistic" character. Messrs. Moody and Sankey's hymns were sung, and the Rev. T. G. Horton divided his address into two parts. So popular has this sort of service become that a desire has been expressed that the evening service of Queen-street shall in future be occasionally conducted in a similar manner.

**THE SWEDENBORG SOCIETY.**—Some time ago this society offered by advertisement a copy of Swedenborg's "True Christian Religion" to any clergyman or minister of religion who chose to apply for it and pay postage. We hear that more than 3,000 copies of this work—a volume of some 800 pages—have been thus applied for, and that applications are still being sent in. We hear also that the recipients of the "True Christian Religion" are now invited by circular, issued by a committee who write from the "Swedenborg Society's House," to accept a copy of a small work entitled, "The Spiritual World and our Children there," by the Rev. Chauncy Giles, of New York. This work treats of "The Spiritual Nature of Man, and his Future Life."

**THE LATE REV. JOHN EUSTACE GILES.**—Our obituary announces the death of this well-known Baptist minister, at the age of seventy. The deceased was educated at Oxford, in the academy presided over by Mr. Hinton, the late Howard Hinton's father, and studied for the ministry at Bristol College when Robert Hall was the pastor of Broadmead Chapel, and John Foster acted as one of the college professors. During his ministerial life he became the pastor respectively of the churches at Haverfordwest; Salter's Hall, London; Leeds; Broadmead, Bristol; Sheffield; Dublin; and Clapham-common, London, of which last church he was the pastor up to the time of his death. In connection with the anti-State-Church movement, the Church rate question, the socialist controversies, the Corn Law agitation, he took a prominent part, and was a very effective platform speaker.

**HIGH EASTER, ESSEX.**—On Wednesday, June 16, the anniversary of the chapel and schools at High Easter was held. The Rev. G. M. Murphy, of London, preached in the afternoon to a large congregation. After the service the children of the day and Sunday-schools had tea in an orchard, at the conclusion of which the adults adjourned to a tea-meeting in the British School. After tea there was a public meeting in the chapel, which was crowded. Mr. Isaacs, of Maldon, occupying the chair. The Rev. Mr. Houchin, of Felstead, conducted the preliminary service. The Rev. R. Barnard read the report. The Rev. W. H. Beckett, of Stebbing, having spoken, Mr. Alfred Stokes, the senior deacon, and in the name of the donors, the church and congregation, the young men's Bible-class, and on behalf of Manning Prentice, Esq., presented Mr. Barnard with a purse containing 41*l*. 6*s*., an inkstand, and the "Commentary wholly Biblical," as a memento of his having completed his twenty-one years' ministry among them. Mr. Barnard suitably acknowledged the gifts, and after the delivery of addresses by various neighbouring ministers, the most successful anniversary ever held in the village was brought to a close.

Mr. George Grove, editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, received last week the honorary degree of D.C.L., by the Senate of Durham University, sitting in convocation, in recognition of his eminent services rendered to literature. Professor Farrer, in introducing Mr. Grove, referred to the value of his writings in that branch of biblical learning which related to historical geography.



## Correspondence.

MR. H. WARD BEECHER AND DR. PARKER.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—We learn from the *Daily News* that on Sunday evening last the "vast congregation" of the City Temple rose en masse to signify their "enthusiastic" assent to a proposal that a telegram be sent to Mr. Beecher, expressive of their "continued confidence and love," and "thanking his noble people for upholding him so steadfastly in the time of his great affliction." Dr. Parker said this would be like an angel's voice to him.

I do not wish to interfere for a moment with the liberty of opinion, either of my friend Dr. Parker, or of the congregation at the City Temple; much less to deprecate the value of their judgment on this painful case. It is possible that these 2,000 ladies and gentlemen have studied the voluminous evidence, and agree with Dr. Parker in the result which he has reached.

It is also possible that they have not done so, but have only "stuck unto the testimony" of their eloquent and generous pastor, through thick and thin—after the fashion which they so highly applauded in the congregation at Brooklyn. And I can easily forgive them for holding up their hands, *a priori*, for almost any telegram, without much inquiry, at the end of a sermon by Dr. Parker.

But in America this resolution ought not to be taken for more than it really represents, namely, the judgment of one eminent minister, and of his audience, on one evening in July. It ought not to be taken in America as representing the general opinion of London or England.

On the other hand, no one has a right to assume that a contrary judgment would represent that opinion. That which one has the right to say, however, is that there are large numbers of Christians and Independents in England who deprecate with all their strength the kindly but mistaken attempt to support threatened ecclesiastical reputations in America by sudden votes of confidence, whether at autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union, or at meetings for worship of single congregations. And for the reasons following—(1.) Because every really defensible character can take care of itself both in America and England, and is rather weakened than supported by resolutions of confidence from transatlantic friends. Votes of confidence are signs of expiring ministries. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse.* It is no real kindness to a man to assure him in a formal public way that you have confidence in him; at least I know I should not like to be the subject of such assistance, or think it an "angel's voice." 2. Because it is so exceedingly difficult for half-informed people to form a sound judgment on individual character and conduct, when separated from the witnesses by the breadth of the Atlantic. Character consists of a thousand lights and shades invisible in the distance. 3. Because even when an accused man may be guilty of the major charges, he may nevertheless have confessedly exhibited weakness which has amounted to considerable wickedness; which wickedness ought not to be condoned by declarations of "enthusiastic confidence." A man's reputation sometimes ought to suffer, in the proportion of "three to nine," who has in the Christian ministry even laid himself open for long together to colourable imputations of adultery, which can be got rid of only by imputing faithless falsehood and perjury to other Christians. Such cases seem to offer the opportunity for a wise silence, hopeful if you like, yet minatory to similar offenders. 4. Because there is something more important than any single man's reputation, however eminent—and that is the interests of truth and righteousness. The danger is not all on the side of, perhaps, damaging one innocent man's good name by our silence. There is also the danger of Christianity itself, suffering through the zeal of its adherents to whitewash one another before the world. The virtue of generosity in excess is akin to blindness in dealing with evidence; and, while rightly anxious to defend a favourite preacher, it is always necessary to distinguish between his words and his works. No effectual defence of him can come from popular explosions of sympathy. His true defence must after all be his own life, as known by his most intimate friends, and the general opinion of his fellow-countrymen. Let the people of the United States first pass an enthusiastic resolution of confidence and love towards Mr. Beecher, and then it will be time for other nations and more distant friends to re-echo their verdict.

It has given me great pain to write this letter; but the principle of non-intervention in such cases as these seems to me to deserve more consideration than it has received.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD WHITE.

Postscript.—Since writing the above I have seen in the *Times* the adhesion of Dr. Allon and Dr. Raleigh to the action of Dr. Parker and his congregation. Of course I acknowledge the great weight of their names, but names, however much honoured and beloved, are not arguments; and I see nothing in their manifesto to shake the force of the reasons for non-intervention above set forth. While, therefore, I desire to commit no lese-majesty against my natural guides and leaders, much as to behave with irreverence to these doctors of

divinity, I must, as one of the humblest rank and file of London ministers invited to sign their declaration, declare that I think the whole movement of my three friends mischievous and impolitic, and I suspect that I am not alone in the opinion.—E. W.

ENGLISH DISSENTERS AND THE REV. WARD BEECHER.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—It is only through the press that there is time to arrest the scandal which will be created if the "Congregational Ministers in London and the neighbourhood" are allowed to express their maudlin sympathy with the escapades of the Beecher-Tilton business. That trial began in recriminations and bitterness of soul. It has ended in strife, uncharitableness, and all that is unlovely among men.

The proposed memorialists may be left to do and say what they please in their private capacity. But when, as "Congregational Ministers" they communicate with the strongest assurances their "continual confidence and unabated love" towards Mr. Beecher, they are assuming a representative position to which they are not entitled, and expressing sentiments that I venture to believe the Congregationalists, as a body, will not endorse.

What have we to do with such an unclean business? Is it expected that we should qualify ourselves to pronounce an opinion? Are the records of six months' degradation and disgrace to be waded through, that we should "put on record" what we think, or determine whether the plaintiff or defendant is to be adjudged untarnished and uninjured in reputation? Why the absurdity of such a proceeding is complete when those who have had documents, witnesses, and learned counsel all before them, are literally unable to arrive at any conclusion.

There are, of course, Dissenters and Dissenters; but what I can allow to sensational preachers and hysterical revivalists, I should not have thought possible to the serene faith of Dr. Allon or the sound judgment of Dr. Raleigh. Surely they would not counsel the young of their flock to follow the Abelard and Heloise literature of the New York Divine, or the emotional enthusiasm of the ladies of his pastorate!

Whatever may be the personal feelings of our English theologians towards their "honoured brother," I venture with all respect to urge that they have gone beyond the obligations of friendship, or what may be the gratitude, of those who have shared the triumphs of the Beecher-Stowe party, or been admitted to the very "holy of holies" of the Plymouth Church.

It may be very pious "unfledgedly and heartily to thank Almighty God" for all things; but I do not join in the feeling of gratitude expressed by the Congregational ministers, nor do I think that the "most sacred interests throughout the world" have been promoted by the recent proceedings. It will become us as a nation, and more than all as religionists, to leave the question of Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's guilt or innocence to be determined by the legal tribunals of his own country.

I am, Sir,

A NONCONFORMIST.

Stamford Hill, July 6, 1875.

TOULOUSE DISASTERS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—Toulouse contains a large number of Protestants, many of whom are poor. It is, however, a bigoted Roman Catholic town, and in the administration of public charity the weaker go to the wall. Hence the desirableness of charitable contributions being sent through M. Courtois, whose name is so well known through the Toulouse Religious Book Society. He has asked me to undertake to collect and transmit such contributions for the present distress, which I shall do with great thankfulness.

Yours faithfully,

G. H. DAVIS.

56, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NONCONFORMIST SCHOOLS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a short space to call the attention of our friends to a matter which I deem of great importance; namely proprietary Nonconformist schools, where a high-class education in connection with Nonconformist principles may be obtained. You are aware we made a start a few years since in the Eastern counties, by establishing a school of this description at Bishop's Stortford. I am happy to say this, our first effort, has been a great success; we made provision for one hundred boys, but at the same time there are one hundred and twelve in the school with more applications, which cannot be received, and we have been able to pay 5 per cent. interest upon our capital, with a surplus to meet contingencies.

After careful consideration the directors have decided to enlarge the premises for from twenty to thirty more boys; and at the same time make considerable improvements which have been found desirable for increased comfort and efficiency.

The amount required for these alterations I believe could easily be raised by the present shareholders, but

in the interest not of this school alone, which I value much, but of the education of the children in our section of the church, which I value more, I very strongly urge upon friends who have not taken active part with us hitherto, and have means to avail themselves of this opportunity, to become shareholders. I do not want to see many shares in the hands of a small number of persons, but a few in the possession of many, that the area of interest in such work as this may be largely extended. I ask a more cordial recognition of these institutions in the highest interests of the church, as in my opinion hundreds of parents now pass them by for schools where the education is not superior, and where the same advantages in religious training do not exist; the result is that numbers of our young people grow up, not merely not Dissenters, which by comparison is very trifling, but I fear also largely destitute of Christian principle. I urge upon our ministers especially the wisdom and importance of keeping such efforts as this before their people.

I want to see this school made an increasing success, as I regard it as only the beginning of an end by the creation of similar agencies in other places.

We are a "Nonconformist Schools Company," and I should be deeply thankful if the result of this appeal enabled the directors, not only to make good what is wanting here, but at once to announce that there were funds and interest enough to demand the establishment of another school as well.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD GRIMWADE,

Chairman of the East of England Nonconformist Schools Company.

MR. SOUL AND THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR,—By the courtesy of the committee of management of this excellent institution I was present at the annual examination of scholars held last Thursday week and at the luncheon provided for specially invited guests. Although a life governor of several years' standing, this was my first visit to the institution, and all that I witnessed in connection with the training of the children who are fortunate enough to obtain election to its benefits made me wish I could extend far more liberal aid to it than I have hitherto done.

But one circumstance connected with this anniversary puzzled and vexed me, and I should think many others present shared this feeling. Remembering that Mr. Soul was at the time in ill health, and that he had within the last few weeks resigned his office of secretary mainly from that cause, it was not unreasonable to suppose that some gentleman present would be entrusted with a toast to the late indefatigable secretary. Chairman, treasurer, committee of management, teachers, examiners, and officers were thus remembered, but Mr. Soul, whose name has been associated with the school for more than thirty years, was passed over in silence. On inquiring subsequently of "one who knows" the ins and outs of these matters generally, I heard that there had been some difference of opinion lately between Mr. Soul and the committee. Into the reasons of such difference, if difference there be, I have no wish to inquire. What I am sure of, and what thousands of the subscribers to the Orphan Working School and hundreds of old scholars also would testify, is that Mr. Soul has been an invaluable servant, and has largely assisted in raising the institution to its present position of eminence, and I cannot think I am alone in feeling that his services deserve hearty and substantial recognition on the part of the great body of supporters of the school, if not through the medium of the committee of management, through that of a specially appointed committee of subscribers.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

A. R. M. L.

INCOMES OF AMERICAN MINISTERS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR,—The subject of ministerial incomes generally, is hardly likely to be dealt with here in England by a royal commission appointed for the purpose; but the Bureau of Labour, Mass., U.S.A., have lately issued a Blue-book, in which some interesting statistics respecting clergymen in that State are given. As these may be new to your readers, I trust I may be permitted to give a summary of them.

In Massachusetts there are 2,100 clergymen—all ministers are so styled—1,530 of whom have parishes. To all these the Bureau Committee lately sent circulars, inquiring their ages, time of preparation, remuneration, cost of living, rent, working hours, family, etc. Singular as these questions may seem, considering they issued from no authorised source, 35 per cent. of the persons appealed to gave complete replies. It appears that the average age of American ministers in the Bay State is 45 years 8 months. The oldest pastor is 86; the youngest, 25 years of age. The average of years spent by all in regular work is 18. The longest period of any service is 64 years. In preparation for ministerial life, a close analysis shows that nearly all spent 7 years in preparatory studies; one only was one year; one, also, was twenty years. The cost of living during student life was £75 per annum, though one man—a Scotchman,



very likely—lived upon £16. Several found £400 necessary. But here it may be stated that college and seminary life in the States need not be as expensive to the ordinary student as in England. The club system of colleges enables him to greatly economise, and at the present time men in Boston Universities, Amherst, and other colleges can, and do, manage upon 12s. to 14s. a week, and manage well.

The yearly salaries averaged 211*l*. But one, in Boston, I believe, is nearly 2,000*l*. In reference to this return, it may be added, the average professional income last year was higher, and reached 300*l*. In one case, however, a minister had but 50*l*., but probably he receives at least as much again "in kind," *i.e.*, presents. Statements as to cost of living showed that of the 35 per cent., more than half lived within their income; one-sixth spent it all; one-fourth expended more. 300 spent 300*l*. a year in housekeeping, 211 found less sufficient. One careful brother existed upon 40*l*. House hire is a heavy item in clerical accounts. In the State it averaged 64*l*. a year, and in one instance 400*l*. was paid. Twenty resided in residences provided by their churches rent free; forty-four own their own houses. Forty-seven kept deposits at savings-banks, and their accounts averaged 52*l*. each.

The entire sum spent by all in the course of their preparatory student years amounted to 242,118*l*., while the actual amount received in return was 1,720,328*l*. This leaves for every sovereign spent during seven years at college, seven pounds in succeeding seventeen years' parochial work.

The number of hours given to their daily duties averages ten; this shows that clergymen in the States labour more hours per week than any artisans do. All but twenty of the five hundred were married, and their families averaged four children.

From the preceding deductions from this paper it must not be concluded the ordinary American minister is not a deal better off than the ordinary English minister is. For, though figures do not prove our Transatlantic relations are too highly salaried, yet figures here tell us out a part of the story. But it must be remembered that by free and high-class schools and education grants for children going to college, liberal fees at baptisms and marriages, and occasional presents for a trip to Europe on a summer holiday, as lecturers, contributors to the press, as editors of some paper, or in some other way recognised as legitimate by parishioners, pastors greatly augment their stipends. The consequence is, though there is a most disproportionate relation between the salaries of the clergy and the incomes and abilities of their wealthy hearers, there is not now, nor is there likely to be in the near future, any need to appeal to the churches there, as to those here, on behalf of a large number of underpaid, and worthy pastors.

Yours, &c.,  
G. R.

## Colleges and Schools.

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates of honour to the students in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science took place at the college on Wednesday, June 23, when the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, member of the Senate of the University of London, and Fellow of the College, presided at the request of the council. The Dean of the Faculty of Science, G. Carey Foster, F.R.S., Professor of Physics, read the report, which gave a detailed account of the flourishing condition of the college during the past year, and of the numerous degrees and other academic distinctions gained by the students at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as at the University of London, and at various public examinations, such as that for the Indian Civil Service, at the Inns of Court, law examinations, &c.

We subjoin a list of the principal scholarships, prizes, &c., awarded in the college itself on this occasion, which was crowded out from our last week's number:—

Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy (20*l*. a year for three years).—Examiners: Professor Cairnes, M.A., and Professor Courtney, M.A. Scholar: Martin Lewis, of Chester.

Slade Fine Art Scholarships.—Robert Morley, of London, and W. B. Wollen, of London (50*l*. per annum for three years).

Andrew's Entrance Prizes (20*l*. each).—F. C. Montague, of Twickenham, Classics. W. Marston, of Acton, Modern Languages with one Classical. John Marshall, of London, Science.

Andrew's Prizes.—Second year's students: First prize, 50*l*., J. S. Downes, of London. Second prize, equal, 30*l*. each, C. F. W. Wood, of Totteridge; W. Noel Woods, of London. First year's students: First prize, 30*l*., Herbert Pearce, of Maidenhead. Second prize, 30*l*., John Marshall, of London. Third prize, 20*l*., S. C. Hill, of London.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarship, for General Proficiency (15*l*. per annum for two years), Herbert Pearce, of Maidenhead.

Physics, Professor Foster, B.A., F.R.S. (Dean, Science).—Second year's course. First prize. Henry Forster Morley, of London. Second prize. C. R. Harrison, of London. Certificates.—First year's course.—First prize. Herbert Pearce, of Maidenhead. Second prize. C. R. Harrison, of London.

Mathematics, Professor Henrici, Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Dean, Arts and Laws).—Higher Senior Class. The Meyer de Rothschild Exhibition, 50*l*. Henry Forster Morley, of London. Second prize. Sidney White, of London.—Senior Class. First prize. John Marshall, of London. Second prize. John William Evans, of London.—Junior Class. First prize. Herbert Pearce, of Maidenhead. Second prize, equal. Henry Mason, of Sydenham; E. S. Weymouth, of Hendon.

Hebrew, Rev. Professor Marks (Vice-Dean, Arts and Laws).—Senior Class. Certificate. David Fay, of London.

Latin, Professor Robinson Ellis, M.A.—Senior Class. Prize. T. E. Scrutton, of London.—Lower Senior Class. First prize. C. F. W. Wood, of Totteridge. Second prize. E. C. Randall, of Southampton.

Greek, Professor Malden, M.A.—Second Class. Certificate, 1. F. C. Montague, of Twickenham.—Junior Class. Certificates, 1. John Marshall, of London. 2. C. F. W. Wood, of Totteridge.

English, Professor Henry Morley.—Composition Prize. William B. Gordon, of Carlisle.—Senior Class. Prize. J. S. Downes, of London. Certificate 2\*. C. F. W. Wood, of Totteridge. 3\*. W. Noel Woods, of London.—Junior Class. Prize. S. C. Hill, of London. Certificate 2\*. Henry Mason, of Sydenham. 3\*. W. J. Alexander, of Canada. 4\*. equal. T. A. Gurney, of London, E. C. Randall, of Southampton. 6\*, equal. E. S. Weymouth, of Hendon.—Anglo-Saxon. Prize. Henry Mason, of Sydenham. Certificate, 2\*. W. Noel Woods, of London. 3\*. J. A. Brown, of India.—Early English. Prize. W. Noel Woods, of London. Certificates, 2\*, equal. Henry Mason, of Sydenham; C. F. W. Wood, of Totteridge; S. C. Hill, of London; W. J. Alexander, of Canada. 6\*, equal. T. A. Gurney, of London; E. C. Randall, of Southampton. Early English Text Society's Prize. Equal. W. Noel Woods, of London; Henry Mason, of Sydenham.

French, Professor Cassal, LL.D.—First Prize. John Marshall, of London. Second Prize. E. S. Weymouth, of Hendon.—Literature and History. Prize. S. C. Hill, of London.

German, Professor Althaus, Ph.D.—Heimann Silver Medal. Valentine Davis, of Lancaster. Second Prize. Ivan A. Morris, of Brixton.—Junior class. Prize. G. W. von Tunzelmann, of Wimbledon.

Italian, Professor G. Volpe.—Prize. J. Skelton Downes, of London.

Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, Professor Clifford, M.A., F.R.S.—Mathematics. First Prize. Sidney White, of London. Second Prize. G. W. von Tunzelmann, of Wimbledon.

Analytical Chemistry, Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.—Gold Medal. Herbert Robson, of London.

Philosophy of Mind and Logic, Professor G. Croom Robertson, M.A.—Philosophy of Mind. First Prize. J. S. Downes, of London. Second Prize. W. Noel Woods, of London.—Logic. First Prize. J. S. Downes, of London. Second prize. T. McKinnon Wood, of London.

Architecture, Professor T. Hayter Lewis, F.A.S., F.I.B.A.—Fine Art, Senior Class. Prize. J. Howard Ince, of London.—Junior Class. Prize. J. Howard Ince, of London.—Construction, Senior Class. Donaldson Silver Medal. J. Howard Ince, of London. Junior Class. J. Howard Ince, of London. Second Prize. O. C. Wylson, of London.

Geology and Mineralogy, Professor Morris, F.G.S.—Geology. First Prize, equal. Ernest Westlake, of Fordingbridge; Herbert Robson, of London.—Mineralogy. Prize. Ernest Westlake, of Fordingbridge.

Engineering and Mechanical Drawing, Professor Alex. B. W. Kennedy, C.E.—Mechanical Engineering. Prize. Herbert Pearce, of Maidenhead.—Civil Engineering. Certificate, 1. P. R. Bedlington, of Aberdare.—Mechanical Drawing. Section A. Prize. Thomas Bolton, of Cheadle.—Section B. Prize. Herbert Pearce, of Maidenhead.—Surveying. Certificate, 1. P. R. Bedlington, of Aberdare.

History, Professor Beesley, M.A.—Prize. J. S. Downes, of London.

Comparative Grammar, Professor T. Hewitt Key, M.A., F.R.S.—Prize. John Marshall, of London.

Political Economy, Professor Courtney, M.A.—Prize, equal. John S. Downes, of London; W. N. Woods, of London.

Animal Physiology, Lecturer, W. H. Allchin, M.B.—Prize. W. H. Waters, of London.

Jurisprudence, Professor Sheldon Amos, M.A.—Prize, Mary A. Bennett, of London.

Roman Law, Professor W. A. Hunter, M.A.—Prize. Pasco Daphne, of Hagley.

Constitutional Law and History, Professor J. Willis Bund, M.A., LL.B.—Prize. W. J. New, of Evesham. English Law.—Prize. Herbert Bentwich, of London.

Fine Art, Professor Poynter, A.R.A.—Painting from Life. £10 and silver medal. M. Jameson, of Edinburgh.—Drawing from Life. £5 and silver medal, equal. M. Jameson, of Edinburgh; Evelyn Pickering, of London.—Painting from the Antique. Prize and silver medal. Robert Morley, of London.—Drawing from the Antique. Prize. W. B. Wollen, of London.—Composition. Prize. John Peacan, of London.

Fine Art Anatomy, Lecturer, G. D. Thane.—Prize. Miss E. F. Lettis, of London.

Referring to the chairman's speech, the *Spectator* says he remarked on the fact that the opening of the older Universities to Dissenters had not only not injured the colleges founded especially for Dissenters, but had apparently not in any way interfered with their advancing prosperity. "This is certainly true of University College, which has a rapidly increasing number of students and much larger receipts than it had in the days when Dissenters were shut out from both Oxford and Cambridge. The reason we take to be that the more education there is in the country, the more demand there is for different varieties of it, and especially for certain varieties which Cambridge and Oxford will never, in spite of all their modernising tendencies, supply so well as newer institutions. University College, London, teaches the ancient languages, and teaches them well, but it teaches them differently from Oxford and Cambridge; not in a way so well adapted for scholars, but in a way much better adapted for a general middle-class education. And so it is with other subjects. The Colleges of

\* Obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize.

the London University are places of rather more miscellaneous learning than the older Universities, and for that very reason better adapted to persons who do want to know something of the world of letters, but have not the chance of giving up two or three years to one or two subjects."

### HACKNEY COLLEGE.

The seventy-second annual meeting of this institution was held on the 29th of June, at Haverstock Hill Chapel; Ebenezer Viney, Esq., presiding. He was supported by Professors M'All, Newth, Dr. Halley, and several ministers and well-known laymen. After devotional exercises, Mr. W. Meadows, a student to whom had been awarded the first Homer Jubilee Prize, read an essay on "The Christian Pulpit in relation to the Cares and Duties of Daily Life." After a brief address from the chairman, the Rev. JOHN NUNN, in the absence of the secretary, read the report, which stated that the average attendance of students during the year's session had been twenty, that the harmony of the house had been well maintained, and the examinations successful. The assiduous cultivation of the faculty of preaching continued to be an object of primary importance in the college, though the four years of preparation were all too short. The services of the students had been required in no fewer than 105 places in town and country, and the total number of services conducted by them in the forty-two weeks had been not far from 1,100. The gratifying result of these occasional ministrations, so far as vacant pulpits were concerned, was the settlement of six students as pastors—of all, in fact, who had completed their course of study. In the college obituary of the year, feeling allusion was made to the deaths of the Rev. E. Mannering, Rev. C. S. Carey, and the Rev. S. Holms, the removal of the former of whom had called forth a minute expressive of the esteem in which he was held by the committee. Payments to the amount of 653*l*. 5s. 2d. had been made to chapels and ministers during the year. The only legacy announced since the issuing of the last report was one of nineteen guineas. On the question of finance, the report pleaded for greater external help in order that the students might be increased, and their work as a society for the propagation of the Gospel be more effectually carried out. The CHAIRMAN read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the income for the year, including balance, amounted to 2,827*l*. 9s. 3d., and after all expenses had been met, the balance on hand was 100*l*. 9s. 6d. The Rev. W. BRADEN, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the committee on its favourable aspect, and dwelt at some length on the question of preaching as affected by recent events. It was a great fallacy to think, in consequence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's success, that they could do away with the ministry and have educated evangelists. What they wanted was a combination of the greatest culture with the most impassioned earnestness. It was in the latter that Congregationalists were most lacking. But it was to be remembered that earnestness was not rant, and what they wanted was to make people feel that their subject was in them, and therefore must come out of them. (Cheers.) The Rev. NEWMAN HALL, in seconding the motion, said that Hackney College was especially famous for the training of preachers, and that was the want of the present day. He had heard Churchmen say if they wanted to hear a good sermon they would have to go to a Dissenting church. But that was no longer the case. Some of the finest sermons were to be heard in the Church of England. What they as Dissenters had to depend upon was power in the pulpit, and if they had this power, and preached in the plainest barn, people would go to hear them. People who wanted to read the Bible would read it home; but they would not come to church to hear Bible-and-water. Hackney College was, in a great measure, founded by the founder of Surrey Chapel, Rowland Hill. The lease of Surrey Chapel had expired, and they were leaving it for, they hoped, wider sphere of Christian usefulness. Both the congregation and college lived, and he thought the spirit of Rowland Hill would be delighted to know that the work in which he took a delight still thrived. In moving the second resolution, which insisted on the importance of literary culture as well as sound Biblical instruction, as necessary for the ministry, Dr. HALLEY said it was the largest audience he had seen at the anniversary of an Independent College. Up to the last few days he had examined the students at all the colleges but Hackney. He had been called upon to perform this duty, and he considered it the crowning act of his life. The resolution was briefly seconded by the Rev. W. GILL, and carried. The Rev. W. TARBOTTON then moved a resolution, referring to the subject of the suitability of the subject of the prize essay of the present year, which was seconded by the Rev. D. M. JENKINS, and likewise carried. On the motion of the Rev. J. DE KWEER WILLIAMS, seconded by Rev. G. L. TURNER, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the pastor and deacons of Haverstock Chapel for the use of the building, and to the chairman. The meeting closed with the benediction.

### SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of Spring Hill College was held on the 22nd ult., in the library of the college. Mr. S. S. Mander, of Wolverhampton, presided, and many ministers



and well-known laymen from the surrounding district were present. After devotional exercises, the CHAIRMAN referred in terms of cordial congratulation to the recovery of Dr. Simon, and to the existence of a balance in hand, but greatly regretted that, in an institution where forty students could be accommodated, there were at present no more than thirteen. Especially did they want trained young men at a period when there was a religious awakening in England, which was perhaps as marvellous as on the great day of Pentecost. A number of letters of apology having been referred to, Councillor S. EDWARDS read the trustees' balance-sheet, from which it appeared that the total receipts for the year amounted to 2,307l. 6s. 6d.; the expenditure, 1,842l. 16s. 2d.; leaving a balance in the bank of 464l. 14s. 4d. Mr. F. KERR (treasurer) read the financial statement of the committee, which showed that during the year there had been received from the trustees, 1,850l.; congregational collections, 181l. 10s. 10d.; subscriptions and donations, 645l. 17s. 6d.; investments, 230l. 5s. 2d.; other receipts making up a total of 2,643l. 15s. 2d. After the payments for the year, there remained a balance in the bank of 92l. 18s. 3d. The Rev. F. STEPHENS, the honorary secretary, then read the annual report of the committee, which, referring thankfully to Dr. Simon's improved health, and stated that under his direction and that of his colleagues, Professor Massie and Dr. Deane, the work of the college had proceeded throughout the year with regularity and success. Five students for the ministry had been received during the year, and after the usual probation each was received to the full benefit of the college. One lay student was received into the college after the Christmas vacation. Three students had accepted calls since the last anniversary, and two had passed the matriculation examination at London University. Though there were but thirteen students in the college, no fewer than twelve had left them during the last eighteen months, the majority to fill vacant pastorates. Additions had been made to the college library, and the large increase in the number of subscribers was an encouragement. The committee had decided on founding two scholarships, on the basis of the bicentenary fund, to be of the value of 40l. and 35l. per annum, tenable for two years, to be called, in memory of two of the greatest men who adorned the heroic age of Nonconformity, the "Howe" and "Baxter" scholarships, and Mr. R. S. Hudson had promised 50l. per annum for an additional scholarship, to be gained and held on the same conditions. Other prizes had been offered, and the subjects of the regulations as to the admission of students and the increase of students had been under consideration.

The report of the professors—Drs. Simon, Deane, and Massie, and the Rev. A. Mackennal, of Leicester—were then presented. They were of a generally satisfactory and interesting character.

On the motion of the Rev. T. HINDSLEY, seconded by Mr. TOLLER, the reports and financial statements were adopted. The Rev. A. MACKENNAL, of Leicester, moved, and Mr. W. SMITH seconded, that the hearty thanks of the meeting be presented to Mr. F. KERR for his efficient services as treasurer, and that he be reappointed to the office for the ensuing twelve months. Mr. R. W. DALE then moved a resolution relating the proposed changes in the mode of admission, &c., to a general meeting of subscribers. He thought the course of study (six years) too long, and it was proposed to reduce it to five years. They did not propose to shorten the first literary course of two years, but they proposed to shorten the theological course, and to make the time three years instead of four. He had no doubt that some students would feel desirous of remaining six or seven years in the college, and, in many cases, perhaps, this would prove advantageous. It was very undesirable to institute a preliminary examination that looked more formidable than it really was, because it was discouraging and disheartening to young men who might be thinking of applying for admission. (Applause.) Mr. HENKELL (Kenilworth) seconded the resolution, and it was carried. After some other business, the friends adjourned to luncheon. When the report was over, the next year's committee was chosen and various votes of thanks passed, and some toasts proposed, the speakers being the Rev. J. J. Brown, Dr. Deane, Dr. Simon, Alderman Manton, and the Rev. B. Bird.

The annual address to the students was delivered by Mr. DALE at six o'clock in the College Library. There was a large attendance of subscribers and friend of the college. The address had special reference to those studies which the students could carry on by themselves, especially that of the English language. Mr. Dale trusted that they were already versed in the characteristic excellences of the great writers of English prose—the pomp and splendour of Edmund Burke, the grace and simplicity of Goldsmith, the masculine vigour of Robert South, the rapidity and force of Lord Macaulay, the ease of Cowper, the perfect transparency and unfeigned felicity of Archdeacon Paley. But mere delight in these authors was not enough. Voltaire used to keep a copy of "La Petite Carenne de Massillon" always on his table; Dr. Johnson, oddly enough, considering his own ponderous and artificial manner, said that whoever would write English must spend his days and nights in the study of Addison. They would not, if they were wise, try to imitate the style of any of the men whom they admired, but they should study them closely enough to learn how infinitely varied were the resources of the English language. Mr. Dale

then dwelt upon the special duty of studying to acquire the style appropriate to public prayer, and went on to speak upon the advantage of studying those great devotional works which, he said, would become popular in different churches and different countries, in order that they might learn the different types which the religious life had assumed. In conclusion, he expatiated on the importance of that direct knowledge of Divine truth which, he said, came through the assistance of the Holy Spirit. (Applause.) The proceedings concluded with devotional exercises.

#### LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The thirty-second sessional anniversary of the Lancashire Independent College, Whalley Range, was held on the 1st inst. in the library of the institution. The Rev. H. GRIFFITHS, Bowdon, presided; and there was a large attendance of the friends and supporters of the college.

The several ministers and laymen who had undertaken to conduct the examinations presented their reports, which were as a whole of a highly satisfactory nature. The subjects comprised lectures on prophecy, by Professor Rogers; lectures on the physical philosophy of history, by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown; theology, Church history, Scripture history, Hebrew, Greek Testament, moral philosophy, mental science, natural philosophy, geometry, Euclid, algebra, and arithmetic, Roman history, Greek and Latin, German and French. We give a few of the names of the students of the first class who were most proficient in some branches of study:—

*Theology*, Ashford, M.A., Gill, Parry, Higgins, Forbes, *Church History*, Antliff, Gill, Workey, Ashford, B.A., *Hebrew*, Ashford, B.A., Antliff, Gill, Workey, *Greek Testament*, Ashford, B.A., Workey, Hedley, Antliff, Gill.

A number of students also received prizes at Owens College—Mr. Morant, for a poem; Mr. Phillips, for Hebrew; Messrs. Brymer and Morant, Greek Testament; Mr. Johnson, for Latin; Messrs. Bennett and Holder, for English Literature; Messrs. Higga, Morant, and Johnson, for English Language; Mr. Bennett, for mathematics and natural philosophy; Mr. Holder, for political economy and logic; and Messrs. Higgs and Johnson, for ancient history. There were many prizemen also in the second and third classes.

The Rev. Principal SCOTT, after reading these lists read also a report from Principal Greenwood, of the Owens College, in which, after referring to the prizes taken by the Independent College students, he said:—

You will be of opinion that the general result is highly satisfactory. Of your men in my own senior class I wish to speak in terms of strong approbation. You will see that of nine names in the first class four are men from the Lancashire Independent College, and this was the case also in Professor Wilkins' senior Latin class. It is a matter of course to say that the general spirit of the men has been admirable, but I am only doing justice to them and discharging an agreeable duty to myself, when I add (and I know that Professors Ward and Wilkins concur), that we feel they have brought a valuable element of academic life into the college, and that the progress they have manifestly made in the course of the session, is a genuine and most agreeable reward to us.

He said it might interest the friends of the college to know that all the students leaving the college had accepted ministerial charges excepting Mr. Gill, and he was in communication with a congregation at present. A deep debt of gratitude was owing to the examiners, to whom he moved a vote of thanks. Mr. HUGH MASON, in seconding it, expressed a hope and belief that the college would be enlarged, for it had special claims upon them. The subject is, it appears, now before the committee. The Rev. J. M. HODGSON, M.A., B.D., and T. D. HALL, Esq., M.A., responded for the examiners. The SECRETARY (the Rev. J. H. Gwyther), read resolutions passed by the committee referring to the usefulness of Mr. W. C. Russell, one of the tutors who has accepted a charge at Peterhead, and of condolence on the decease of the late Rev. W. Parkinson. Mr. Gwyther also moved a resolution expressive of deep sorrow at the loss of Mr. E. Lewis, who had left the college a legacy of 2,000l. for founding a theological scholarship; which was seconded by Mr. HENRY LEE, the treasurer, who said they had now an opportunity of making the college the most efficient institution of the kind in the country. The motion having been passed, the Rev. Dr. STOUGHTON then delivered an excellent address to the students, and received a cordial vote of thanks moved by the Rev. ALEXANDER THOMSON, chairman of the Congregational Union, seconded by Mr. W. CROSSFIELD (Liverpool), and passed with acclamation. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated. Subsequently a large party partook of luncheon in the dining-room of the college.

#### NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the friends of this society was held on June 25 in the library of Rawdon College, Apperley Bridge. The Rev. Dr. Green, president of the society, presided, and there was a large attendance. The Rev. R. P. MACMASTER read the annual report, which commenced by referring to the importance at the present time of the training of young men to the Christian ministry, to the lack of promising applicants, and the failure of the churches to recognise the necessities of the case. The services of the students had, however, been

extensively sought, and their class duties had been well attended to. The institution has lost many valuable friends—the Rev. James Mursell, who brought a genial spirit, a sound judgment, and a manly frankness to bear on all he did and said as a member of the Examining Committee; the Rev. William Best, B.A., who, richly gifted, yet meek, sincere, and unassuming in a remarkable degree, was ever ready to place his invaluable services at the disposal of the committee; and the Rev. J. P. Chown, who had removed to London. The number of students was now thirteen, and with new applicants, would bring up the number to nineteen. Two, Mr. Barr and Mr. Campbell, remain at Cambridge, and it was hoped that the connection between their college and the university would be still further strengthened. The report still showed a balance on the wrong side, but this year there had been a generous gift of 300l., in acknowledgment of services rendered by the college. The PRESIDENT, the Rev. Dr. Green (whose health is now restored), read a report on the theological class, which has occupied a great part of the session in a critical review of the progress of opinion with regard to the atoning work of Christ. The preaching engagements of the students had been numerous; more than twenty churches, besides preaching stations, having been supplied by them. Mr. MEDLEY, classical tutor, read the reports of the examiners, which were of a favourable and satisfactory character. The financial statement showed that the total expenditure amounted to 2,006l. 8s., and towards this they had at present raised 1,750l. This included 382l. 19s. 3d., the amount of fifty collections which had been made in various churches. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. A. M. STALKER, of Southport, and seconded by Mr. COOKE. A resolution expressing regret at the loss of Mr. W. Stead's valuable services as treasurer was moved by the Rev. J. BARBER, of Lockwood, and seconded by Mr. FYFE. The Rev. R. P. MACMASTER then moved, and Mr. BILBROUGH seconded:—

That this meeting hereby expresses its deep sense of the loss sustained by the college in the removal to London of the Rev. J. P. Chown. While remembering with gratitude the fact that valuable lectures were delivered by Mr. Chown to the students on pastoral life and pastoral work—while gratefully recalling the constancy and ability with which he filled his appointment as examiner—it more especially tenders to him now its best thanks for the eleven years' service so faithfully and efficiently rendered by him as secretary to this institution—services that will not soon be forgotten by those who had opportunities of observing his solicitude in every possible way to render this "school of the prophets" a blessing to the churches in the country and the nation at large.

Subsequently Mr. Alderman Barran, of Leeds, was appointed treasurer, and the Rev. R. P. Macmaster secretary, of the college. Resolutions expressive of great regret at the loss of the Rev. James Mursell and the Rev. W. Best were carried. Of Mr. Best it was said that he was well known, not only in Leeds but throughout the county, and his genial disposition won a way for him wherever he went. A vote of thanks was then passed to the examiners and to the auditors, after which the committee was appointed. This concluded the business. In the evening the annual address to the students was delivered by the Rev. T. M. MORRIS, of Ipswich.

#### ROTHERHAM INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the constituents of the Rotherham Independent College took place on Wednesday last, under the presidency of the Rev. James Parsons.

The Rev. Dr. STOUGHTON, in the course of an eloquent address to the students, said, if he rightly read the history of the Rotherham College, it carried them back to a period bordering on an age of English Puritanism; for the Yorkshire Academy, established at Heckmondwike in 1756, of which the Rotherham College was a continuation, if not immediately connected with that which existed at Attercliffe, might be said to have succeeded it, to have come in its place, inasmuch as the Attercliffe Academy, which began in 1686, expired in 1744. After referring at some length to these historical reminiscences relative to the college, he said that Rotherham College dated from 1794, when the committee of ministers and laymen, chiefly residing in Lancashire and Yorkshire, placed it under the care of Dr. Edward Williams, a renowned theologian, whose dissertation on "The Divine Equality and Certainty," claimed for him a high place amongst metaphysical divines, and whose efforts in connection with the foundation of the London Missionary Society entitled him to rank equally high amongst Christian philanthropists. A man of no common order, he was succeeded by other men, in the presidency of the institution, who were marked by eminent gifts and extraordinary attainments. Referring to Drs. Williams, Bennett, Stowell, and Gilbert, who had occupied the chair at the Rotherham College, he said they could point to theological scholars perhaps more illustrious than any four they could find during the same period on the professorial roll of their other colleges. Rotherham could point to a very illustrious catalogue of students, whose genuine work had been felt in the world. (Applause.) He then proceeded with his main address, which had for its subject "The Study of Theology." At the conclusion of the address the business of the annual meeting was commenced. Mr. PYE-SMITH read the minutes of the various committee meetings during the past year. He then stated that the old college premises had been offered for sale on Tuesday; but the highest bid was only 2,850l., which did not come up to the committee's idea of the value of those premises. The offer was therefore withdrawn, and the property



still remained on their hands. Mr. YATES observed that the arrangements made for carrying on the work of the college had been most judicious, all their friends having taken it up most heartily; amongst them being the Revs. P. C. Barker, J. Smith, and C. C. Tyte. The Rev. P. C. BARKER then read the reports of the examiners of the students in the different branches, including Hebrew, Greek, Latin, logic, and mental and moral science, and afterwards submitted the annual report, which referred to the death of Dr. Hoppus, formerly a student at Rotherham, to the absence of Dr. Falding, who, persuaded by the committee, has gone on a long tour, and was last heard of at Hong-Kong. Six new students had been admitted during the year, and one was leaving. There has been a great call for their preaching services, and the demand for pastors was far in excess of the supply. The new building is making progress, though slowly, and there is a prospect of its being entered by Christmas. Various votes of thanks were carried on the motions of the Revs. W. Stanton and W. Short, of Sheffield, Mr. Main, and Mr. Tucker; and it was reported that the total amount received by the treasurer last year by collections and subscriptions was 565*l*. 19*s*. 10*d*. The Rev. Mr. BARKER then moved, and the Rev. Jas. Smith, of Sheffield, seconded, a vote of thanks to the Rev. J. Stoughton, D.D., for his address to the students; and to the Rev. Dr. Harrison, the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., LL.B., the Rev. C. C. Tyte, and the Rev. F. Creek, B.A., for their examination of the students at the close of the session.—On the motion of Mr. PYE-SMITH, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman for presiding, and the benediction was then pronounced.

#### AIREDALE COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers of this institution was held on June 23, in the library of the college at Undercliffe. Mr. Titus Salt occupied the chair, and amongst those present were the Revs. Dr. Fraser, D. Jones, S. Goodhall, Dr. Mellor, and Messrs. S. Wilson, R. Yates, W. Byles, R. Milligan, J. Craven, J. A. Clapham, &c. Mr. S. H. FRANCE, the senior student, read an essay on "Sacerdotalism"; and the Rev. S. GOODHALL, of Durham, formerly a student of the college, delivered an able address to the students. The Rev. S. DYSON, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that of the 17,000*l*. required to complete the new college buildings, 13,590*l*. had been subscribed. There had been sixteen students receiving instruction in the house during the whole or a portion of the year—a number much too small, even if they had all been in the college at one time, to meet the pressing demands which had been made upon their valuable services as preachers. It was further becoming more and more difficult to retain the students in the college to the end of the term for which they were admitted, especially if they were students of promise, and therefore worthy of the highest culture the institution could give. It was supremely desirable that the churches of Yorkshire should look at these facts. The committee then gave an account of their proceedings in reference to the rearrangement of the professorial staff; and this part of the report, referring to the future position of the Rev. Dr. Fraser in connection with the college, gave rise to some discussion. Eventually the motion receiving the report was carried, it being understood that the question as to the resignation of Dr. Fraser would come before another meeting of the constituents. It was intimated that the committee intended to raise, not merely the 17,000*l*. required for the building, but 3,000*l*. more for the purpose of offering prizes or rewards to successful students. The resolution was seconded and carried, and the proceedings closed with the usual votes of thanks to the officers and committee, and the appointment of the committee for the ensuing year.

#### THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Western College, Plymouth, was held at Courtenay-street Chapel, Plymouth. Mr. A. HUBBARD, who presided, said they had been accustomed at those meetings to have with them one who took a deep interest in the institution, not only by active personal service, but by liberal contributions towards the funds of the college. The loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. Rooker would long be felt by the friends of the college. While they mourned and deplored his loss, they knew that although taken from his labours on earth he was gone to a holier service in heaven, and they believed God would yet raise up a qualified man to discharge and carry on his work, and he hoped that those who had been spared would be consecrated to fresh zeal in the service of God. Whilst this deep sorrow was over them, God's blessing had rested on the institution during the year, the numbers being well sustained and their efficiency giving great satisfaction. The Rev. J. M. CHARLTON read the report, which acknowledged in suitable terms the debt of gratitude which the institution owed to the late Mr. Rooker. The report then went on to relate the success of the students during the year. There were thirteen now in the college, and five vacancies, which it was hoped would be filled up by the close of the Midsummer vacation. Whilst diligently pursuing their studies, the students were also engaged in various evangelistic labours—preaching in all parts of the two counties. The balance-sheet showed that the college was in debt to the extent of 22*l*. to the

treasurer. On the motion of the Rev. D. HEWETT, seconded by Mr. STRAKER, the report was adopted. The Rev. C. WILSON moved:—

That this meeting, deeply sensible of the valuable services rendered to the Western College by the late Alfred Rooker, Esq., cordially approves of the proposal to perpetuate the memory of his association with the college by the foundation of a scholarship which shall bear his name, and requests the Executive Committee to take such steps as they may deem advisable to secure the necessary co-operation of the friends and supporters of the institution throughout the country. The service rendered to the college by Mr. Rooker had been rendered to the churches, not only of Plymouth or the Western District, but the churches of the whole country connected with Congregationalism; and it did seem to the committee that it would be a very fitting thing that they should in some form perpetuate the memory of his work in connection with the college, such as a scholarship which should be called the Rooker Scholarship. They thought that throughout the country there were many who would be glad in this way to testify their great respect for his character, and appreciation of the service he had rendered to the Church of Christ in connection with the college. They wished it to be distinctly understood that such a memorial would be an expression of feeling on the part of the friends and supporters of the college, because they were very anxious for this not in any way to withdraw support from the more public memorial which was proposed in connection with the town. The church and congregation with which Mr. Rooker had been associated had determined on the form of the memorial in which they shall perpetuate his relation with Sherwell Chapel. This scholarship, if accepted by them, would be the memorial of the friends and supporters of the Western College in connection with the institution, and they were very anxious, whilst contributing to these memorials, not to separate themselves from the more public action. Mr. Rooker was not merely a deacon of Christ Church, however valued and beloved he was there; he was not merely the secretary of the Western College, although very zealous had been his services in connection with that institution. He was a man of broad, liberal sympathies, of great public spirit, a noble-hearted Christian citizen, and as such he hoped they would all wish to honour his memory. The best way to show their honour for Mr. Rooker, their love for him, and their appreciation of his work was by their rendering more faithful, more self-denying, and more devoted service to the Master whom he honoured by his consistent and earnest life. (Applause.) Mr. POLKINGHORNE seconded, and Mr. MARTIN, of Wadebridge, supported the motion.

The Rev. ALEXANDER HANNAY, before proceeding to address the students, desired to add one word of tribute to the memory of Mr. Rooker. No one knew better than he did the high esteem in which Mr. Rooker was held by the Congregationalists of England, and few deaths had taken place in this land within the pale of that religious body where so many hearts had been touched with a genuine sense of sorrow. Whenever an influential layman was required to represent Congregationalists, or expound their principles, no name came so readily to every tongue as a person for that work as that of Mr. Rooker. Mr. Hannay continued with an earnest address.

#### SILCOATES CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Northern Congregational School at Silcoates, near Wakefield, was held on Thursday week, in the schoolroom. Mr. Henry Lee, of Manchester, presided, and distributed the prizes to the successful scholars. According to a circular issued by the committee, there are at present sixty-three boys in the school, of whom twenty are ministers' sons, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Bewglass, principal and chaplain. There was a large attendance of friends, and the occasion was also speech-day at the school. The proceedings began with the recitation of a portion of the play of *Julius Caesar*, in which the parts of Brutus and Marc Antony were admirably sustained by two of the youthful students. A number of individual recitations followed, all of which met with the hearty applause of the audience.

The CHAIRMAN, after distributing the prizes, gave an address to the scholars. He said that his object in the remarks he had to make was to induce them in future life to work hard to achieve some position. The prize-winners in a school like this must necessarily be few, because if all were to obtain prizes, the distinction would be of very little value. The best were selected, and those who did not come up to the best were not on that account to be disheartened. They must remember that the greater the labour in obtaining it, the greater was the value of the prize. Whatever they attempted in this world they must gain it by labour. The very fact that they had laboured to obtain a prize was of great advantage to them, even if they did not gain it. For what was the object of prizes? It was to call forth effort. God had given them minds which were capable of improvement by cultivation. To give prizes, then, was to endeavour to call forth their powers, and in this way they would obtain a strength and a means of doing good which otherwise they would not have. There were some who did not care to make an effort, but there were others who tried to be something more than probably their prospects in life would lead them to be. Another object in giving prizes was to encourage painstaking. There was a great deal in the exactness with which they

did things. They must not indulge in guesswork. Those who had been successful in life knew well that their success had not been attained by guessing, but by being careful in what they were going to do. The most important object of these prizes was to form their character. Each of them had certain peculiarities, and these prizes were intended to develop that which was good in their character, and put down that which was bad. In conclusion, he urged them to endeavour to gain a noble, a manly, and an enduring name by being courteous and courageous in bearing difficulties. An enduring name supposed something more than the favour of men. It supposed also that they enjoyed the favour of God. Let them never be persuaded that it was a weak thing to be religious. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Mr. Lee then vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. John Crossley, M.P.

The Rev. J. R. WOLSTENHOLME read the 44th annual report. It stated that the committee were thankful to report that the health of the principal had been fully restored—(applause)—so that he had been enabled to resume all the duties of his office. The health also of the other masters and of the scholars had been good, whilst the general conduct of the school had been such as to give the principal every satisfaction. He (Mr. Wolstenholme) had visited the school every fortnight, and testified to the earnest spirit amongst the boys. There had also been a steady increase in the number of pupils since last year. But there was accommodation for nearly forty more boys. It was very much to be desired and earnestly hoped that the friends and subscribers would not be slow to urge its claims and advantages on those of their acquaintances who had sons to place at school. (Hear, hear.) It had been a grief to the committee that they had been obliged to refuse many applications for the admission of ministers' sons, because the amount of annual subscriptions would not justify them in receiving them. They would only be too glad to fill up the remaining vacancies with ministers' sons entirely, but the subscriptions must be more than doubled before that could be done. The appeal made for 1,500*l*. in order to complete the scheme of new buildings had met with but little response. The treasurer had received only 225*l*., so that the fund stood pretty nearly as it did last year. The educational department had been conducted during the year with efficiency and success, according to the testimony of the Cambridge examiner, who last year reported the school in an efficient state, and this year it had advanced in scholarships. The committee, in submitting the school to the severe and impartial test of the Cambridge Examiner, were actuated by a desire to be faithful in the discharge of their responsibility, and make it manifest that this school in scholarship was not behind other establishments. The school might gain a yet fairer name if it were not that parents sent their sons too late, and took them away too early. The committee could assure the constituency that it possessed a school in a thoroughly efficient state, where a sound liberal education might be obtained, and where right principles were inculcated, the whole being characterised by a healthy Christian tone, as much removed from bigotry as from indifference. (Applause.)

The PRINCIPAL read a report on the work of the session, in which he said that four of the pupils were sent to the Cambridge Local Examinations at Leeds, and had all passed in honours. (Applause.) It was not the fault of Silcoates School that a larger number of the boys were not sent to these examinations every year; the matter rested entirely with the parents. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LEE, in submitting the balance-sheet, said that it was of a somewhat different character from some they had had to present on former occasions. The total receipts amounted to 2,403*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*., and the expenditure to 1,956*l*. 11*s*., leaving a balance in favour of the school of 446*l*. 16*s*. 3*d*. There was, however, a balance due to the late treasurer of 886*l*. 18*s*., and the committee thought they were now justified in paying over their balance in part liquidation of this debt. He wished to urge upon the friends of the school the importance of increasing the number of boys to the full capacity of the school—that is, 100. The cost of the building scheme had exceeded their expectations, the amount being 5,918*l*. 10*s*. 7*d*. Subscriptions had already been received towards this, amounting to 4,665*l*. Altogether about 1,500*l*. would be required to place the institution free of debt.

Mr. CROSSLEY, M.P., having spoken a few congratulatory words as to the school, which he believed was doing a great service,

Mr. E. HANSON moved the adoption of the report and that "this meeting hears with great satisfaction that the Northern Congregational School continues to maintain its high character as an institution in which intellectual culture is ever accompanied with sound moral and religious training." He remarked that he had no doubt there would be little difficulty in filling the school with scholars, but he should be exceedingly sorry to find that this was without very serious regard to the first objects of the institution. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. R. STANTON seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

The Rev. A. STURT moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, secretary, treasurer, auditors, and the committee, for their services during the year. Mr. J. A. CLAPHAM seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr. G. MANDER moved a resolution urging upon the friends of the school and the denomination the importance of providing means for the liquidation of the debt upon the new building as a means of extending the usefulness of



the institution. The motion was seconded by Mr. R. EASTMEAD, and adopted. Mr. J. W. MASSEY moved a resolution expressing pleasure at the principal's restoration to health, and the meeting's high appreciation of the very able manner in which he had discharged his duties, and of the efficient services rendered by the assistant masters and by the matron. The Rev. J. YOUNG, in seconding the resolution, said that some people thought that ministers, instead of having their sons educated in this way, should receive such a salary as would enable them to pay for the education of their children like other people. There was not a minister in the country who would have the slightest objection to that, but things being as they were, the best plan was to help them. (Applause.) The resolution was passed, and the Principal briefly replied. A vote of thanks to Mr. Lee was next moved by Mr. J. TAYLOR, seconded by the Rev. C. ILLINGWORTH, and a similar vote having been passed to the chairman, the proceedings closed.

#### NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the annual fête of the National Temperance League was held at the Alexandra Palace. The weather, throughout the day, was all that could be desired for such a gathering, and the attendance from all parts of the country was large. The committee had prepared an attractive programme, and there was not a single hitch from first to last. The palace and park were open at eight in the morning, and were not closed until half-past eleven at night. There were no less than six great concerts, including two by the senior and junior Band of Hope choirs. Although the children did not assemble in such large numbers as on former occasions at the Crystal Palace, when as many as 5,000 formed the choir, yet their singing was most effective, and elicited enthusiastic applause. Mr. F. Smith, the conductor of the senior Band of Hope, has his young people in perfect command, and their singing of several of the pieces showed careful training. This year the choir consisted of about 1,750 voices, the largest number it is possible to place upon the orchestra. With a few exceptions, the singers are all over fourteen years of age, and have each become total abstemious. In the course of the day two temperance meetings were held. The first took place shortly after noon in the theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Handel Cossam, supported by Mr. Downing, Dr. Monroe, the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Mr. R. Rae, &c.

The CHAIRMAN said that in his estimation it was impossible to think too highly of the importance of the present meeting. They were all desirous of seeing England a sober nation; and, notwithstanding all the hindrances which were at work, he believed that the day would dawn when this country would be free from the curse of drink. He had three articles in his creed: the world can be made better; it will be made better; and, we can do something to make it better. (Cheers.) He was quite sure that in working for the true elevation of humanity they could not engage in a work which ought to command a heartier sympathy and co-operation. He spoke with emphasis upon this point because he had been labouring in the temperance cause for forty years. The difficulties against which they had to contend were not new; they were the old hindrances of social custom and fashion. They had faith, however, in the temperance movement, although the political part of the work was not by any means satisfactory. He was very glad that they could welcome on their platform to-day, in the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, the grandson of the illustrious philanthropist who could take no rest while England owned a slave. (Cheers.) He trusted the grandson would be quite as earnest in his determination to rid the country of a slavery quite as fearful. (Cheers.)

Mr. DOWNING congratulated all present on the favourable circumstances under which they were met. They were present once more to testify their steady faith and hope in the future. The work in which they were engaged sooner or later must succeed. The fact was becoming more and more clearly understood that alcohol is a poison of a dangerous character. They were much indebted to medical men of high standing for the outspoken testimony they had recently given upon this subject. He believed, too, that the Churches were becoming more and more convinced that they durst not any longer remain inactive while the sin of drunkenness is disgracing and darkening the land.

The Rev. BASIL WILBERFORCE, who was received with enthusiastic cheers, said he could not look upon the magnificent grounds and palace in which they were met to-day without being reminded of the triumph which would eventually attend their principles. Phoenix-like, the beautiful Alexandra Palace had risen from its ashes, and by the blessing of God the work in which they were engaged would be equally triumphant over the curse of drink. Public opinion he was glad to believe was changing in England on the temperance question, and although there was still a vast amount of prejudice, and although their swords could not yet be sheathed, they were nevertheless advancing towards a healthier state of things. It was generally said now that they had a "Beer Parliament"; but if so, it should be their work to change that Parliament. (Cheers.) His grandfather had taught England the lesson that it was a deadly sin to prefer revenue to morality, and that was a lesson which still required to be learnt. (Cheers.)

The proceedings of the day were not only enlivened by the concerts to which reference has been made, but by the singing of the American Jubilee Singers, and the fête was brought to a close by a grand illumination and display of fireworks.

The past week has been altogether a busy one at the Palace. To-morrow the great concert of the season will be given, Madame Adelina Patti being the chief singer.

#### THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL.

This long-protracted trial, which began on the 4th of Jan., came to an end on Friday last. At half-past ten o'clock, after having deliberated for eight days, the jury came into court and said that there was no chance of their agreement, and they were thereupon discharged. The judge, in discharging the jury, said it would be cruel to keep them any longer. Their disagreement was with regard to the weight of testimony and the credibility of the witnesses. He could not help them; the determination of these points resting with the jury. The court was full, but no remarkable demonstrations took place. Mrs. Beecher was immediately surrounded by a crowd of friends. Several of the jury as they left the box shook her heartily by the hand. Mr. Beecher was not present. The jury were divided—nine for Beecher and three for Tilton. A telegram says:—"The press continues divided in opinion upon the case, but there are many signs of popular reaction in Mr. Beecher's favour. The examination of the men Loader and Price shows that Moulton assisted in drawing up their affidavits. Mr. Beecher's counsel declare that they will ask the grand jury to indict Moulton for conspiracy."

On the 25th of June—of course before the trial had closed—Mr. H. Ward Beecher delivered his usual lecture to an immense congregation in Plymouth Church. At the close, he arose from the chair in which he had been sitting, and said in most emphatic tones:—

And now by the grace of God I am going to say one or two more things. And first, I look with respect upon what the church has done during and in respect to the troubles I have spoken of. But I want to say that I fully and entirely accord to everyone the same liberty of opinion that I am accustomed to exercise myself, and that everyone is at perfect liberty to think what he likes about me. Secondly, whatever you may think, or whatever anyone in the world may think, this world is so large, and there are so many changes in it, that it does not lie with you to determine my future. That is something which lies between God and me, and nobody else has any vote in it, and I don't propose to be put down by anybody on the face of the earth. (Applause.) I don't propose to be put down in any way, except as wheat is stamped into the ground and comes up a hundredfold. (Applause.)

One man continued clapping, and Mr. Beecher, looking annoyed, said: "That man's tongue is on the palm of his hand." There was a general laugh, and Mr. Beecher proceeded:—

I don't say this arrogantly; but, by patient continuance in well-doing, no one can be put down. I don't care how things go with me in this life. I know, and God knows, that the work of my life will go on until my coffin-lid is screwed down over my dead body. The world is wide, and will not be destitute of opportunities. With you, or with some who may need me more than you, I shall continue to pay out my life. This lies between God and me. I will, by His help, work out my life, and I would like to see the man that will stop it. As long as there is love to be given to those who need it, or sympathy to those in distress—as long as there is a champion needed for the downtrodden—so long as any need God and can't see Him directly, they will see Him reflected in me if God gives me the power to go on. I did not care for fresh places. When I began my work I went out into the wilderness. I did not seek to leave it. I was called out. I was called here, and I have stayed here under Divine Providence, and I shall stay until Divine Providence bids me to go, for, whether I live or whether I die, I am the Lord's first, and men's afterwards. Above the roar and confusion of this world I can hear the voice of God, who is known to me by the dear name of Father, and strong in His service I will go on, and hell and the devil can't stop me. Now, Christian brethren, I would have liked to say this with closed doors, and if I did not know that human nature would render such a request useless, I would ask that what I have said should not be reported, but it is our misfortune to live as it were out of doors. We cannot cry or wipe our eyes but it is known and commented on. I hold my position by your confidence. I am manly enough to strive always to live near God. I shall see that you are not put to shame in me, and after this life, when we are purified, we shall smile to think of the troubles we passed through below. Be of good cheer, beloved. Wait, work, believe, and be at rest.

On Sunday evening Dr. Parker preached at the City Temple to a crowded congregation from the words, "And they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck and kissed him" (Acts xx. 37). He spoke especially of the claims that every true minister of the Gospel has on the sympathy and love of all Christian people, and concluded by asking the congregation then assembled to send a message of sympathy and confidence to Henry Ward Beecher. Many of them would have read reports of the trial, but some of them would not. To those who had not he would say that after having read carefully the whole of the evidence he believed that a more cruelly wronged and persecuted man than Mr. Beecher did not exist. He spoke most highly of the congregation of Plymouth Church for the way in which they had gone through this terrible half-year's ordeal, and asked his people as a congregation to send a message to the congregation worship-

ping in Plymouth Church. If he (Dr. Parker) had been under a like cloud a message such as he proposed to be sent would have been like the voice of an angel to him. The message if sent must be telegraphed at once. Dr. Parker then read the following telegram, which he proposed should be sent:—

To the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Columbia-street, Brooklyn.—The congregation assembled this Sabbath evening in the City Temple, London, enthusiastically responds to Dr. Parker's request to telegraph fraternal greeting to the pastor and congregation of Plymouth Church. It assures Mr. Beecher of continued confidence and love, and thanks his noble people for upholding him so steadfastly in the time of his great affliction.

Dr. Parker said that they might express their wish to send this telegram by speaking, or by holding up their hands, but that would be cold. He should therefore ask all who desired that this telegram should be sent to stand up. Immediately the vast congregation rose *en masse*. Dr. Parker thanked the people for the very cordial and enthusiastic response they had accorded to his invitation. He also alluded to the reception he had received at the hands of the pastor and congregation of Plymouth Church during his recent visit to America.

In reply to the above address, the Rev. Dr. Parker received on Monday evening the following telegram by Atlantic cable:—

Plymouth Church returns grateful thanks for the noble sympathy of yourself and congregation. Read in our behalf the 124th Psalm.

On Monday morning, at the City Temple, a meeting of Nonconformist ministers was held, when the following memorial was drawn up, and it was resolved that it should be left in the chapel until Friday for the signatures of Congregational ministers:—

London, July 5, 1875.

We, the undersigned Congregational ministers, resident in London and the neighbourhood, desire, in view of the trial through which he has passed, to convey to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher the strongest assurance of our continued confidence and unabated love. Having watched the progress of the late trial with the gravest anxiety as one affecting the most sacred interests of the Church of Christ throughout the world, we unfeignedly and heartily thank Almighty God that we are enabled thus to put on record an expression of judgment and feeling so entirely favourable to the Christian character of our honoured brother, whom we now affectionately commend to the protection and blessing of our common Lord.

The *Times* states that the memorial was drawn up by Dr. Parker in conjunction with Dr. Allon and Dr. Raleigh.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The evidence given in this unfortunate trial confirms, however, a belief which a good many persons in America had begun to entertain long before the opening of this controversy—the belief that the influence of Plymouth Church was becoming rather too hysterical and morbid to produce any real and beneficial results. The picture which the trial enables us to draw of that social and religious circle is a strange one: full of paradox, full of what might seem almost impossible contradiction. The atmosphere of that circle was charged and surcharged with sentimentalism. . . . Plymouth Church was, by an unfortunate combination, also the Church of daring experiments. Nothing was sacred to that congregation so long as inquirers declared that they were seeking only the Gospel of Life. To remodel and reorganise life all over again was an inspiration which seemed by no means beyond the accomplishment of some ordinary young man or woman, who had become inspired by the eloquence of Mr. Beecher. We need hardly say that Mr. Tilton himself, with all his theories, his dreams, his passionate friendships, his gushing affections, and his generally tremendous "views of life," was first the devoted pupil, then the faithful friend, and at last almost the bold rival of Mr. Beecher. No doubt such a society as this may often do great good, even if in an odd sort of way. We do not dispute the services which Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton and all their tribes of admiring ladies rendered during the progress of the Civil War to the cause of Emancipation. We think better of the Plymouth Church congregation as a collection of individuals than the testimony of so many of them against each other might justify us in doing. We are sure there must be some way of reconciling or explaining contradictions of evidence other than the assumption that all the witnesses on one side or all on the other, or all on both sides, are perjurers, suborners, and immoral creatures generally. But it is clear that the sort of impulse with which the leaders of that congregation directed their religious, political, and social experiments was not a success when it came to be applied to the more complicated problems of life. Such energies and such effusiveness might perhaps be brought to bear with good effect on the simple question whether negroes ought to be bond or free. It might stimulate the public to patient renewal of effort in a long and harassing civil war. It might help to inspire a wholesome feeling of generosity to the conquered. All this we are willing to admit, or at least to regard as possible. But when these influences came to attempt the regeneration of humanity in the ordinary ways of civil society and of family life they seemed likely to make a sad mess of the business. If the Beecher trial carries any public moral with it, perhaps it is the warning that even the best intentioned hysteria is not the spirit which can be safely trusted to conduct men and women to a better life. Perhaps, too, it may be questioned whether the



effect of the trial is in favour of congregational Popea. Mortal man is never half so likely to do foolish things as when the idolatry of the circle to which he gives laws has persuaded him that he is infallible.

(From the Times.)

The successful member of the middle-class who sits under Dr. Parker, and supports the "Church" with virtuous munificence, is probably the strictest representative of propriety in the British Empire. The code of things which he may do or not do is understood with the strictest rigidity. It is a code which varies, perhaps, with different congregations; but it has one cardinal principle—that of avoiding everything which is not obviously moral in appearance. If, in short, in anything but the mere form of organisation, one had wished to find a contrast to the society of Plymouth Church, it would have been in the City Temple. We can only regard, therefore, as an unexplained phenomenon, the scene which occurred on Sunday evening, and the proceedings, under Dr. Parker's superintendence, which are now on foot. . . . There is so much love and affection throughout these proceedings that it would, perhaps, be out of place to judge them by the colder light of reason. We suppose there must be some way of understanding Mr. Beecher and his congregation which is only open to those who are familiar with the particular form of ecclesiastical mystery which Dr. Parker and his friends on both sides of the Atlantic represent. But we cannot help thinking such "noble sympathy" a little liable to be misinterpreted, and that it might with advantage to Mr. Beecher himself have been expressed with a little more discrimination. The Plymouth Church, in their telegram of "grateful thanks," recommend to Dr. Parker's flock a perusal of the 124th Psalm, in which Mr. Beecher's soul is very appropriately described as escaping like a bird out of the snare of the fowler. But a little caution for the future would have been very much in place. We must own we cannot raise ourselves to the "enthusiasm" of these English Congregationalists, and there is a "nobility" about their gratitude which it requires a Plymouth Church congregation to appreciate. We cannot suppose for a moment that such respectable persons approve the Neoplatonic mode of indulging affections, and we recoil from imagining the consequences of Dr. Parker yielding to any such sympathetic impulses towards his female admirers. We can understand their being glad that a minister of their communion should have rebutted the gravest moral charge which could be brought against him. But this "entirely favourable" view of the "Christian character" of their "honoured brother" reveals a depth of enthusiastic fellow-feeling which, to say the least, would not have been anticipated in such sober persons. We strongly advise them, however, to abstain from any further sermons on the subject, or they will be sorely in danger of being misunderstood by the colder temperament of the British public.

#### CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE LECTURES.

The last of the Christian Evidence Society's course of lectures for the present season at St. George's Hall, was delivered on Friday afternoon, July 2nd, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, his subject being, "Evidence of the truth of Christianity supplied by the answers which it gives to the deeper question relating to human life, as contrasted with the answers given by other systems." The chair was taken by the Archbishop of York, who was supported by the Earl of Harrowby, General Burrows, Revs. Professor Lorimer, Professor Row, Dr. Dobson, W. J. Cox, J. Gritton, and P. Barker, Secretary.

Bishop Eliott stated that he meant to inquire what answer is given by Christianity and what answers by other systems, to those questions which men cannot help asking themselves—What and whence am I? Why and for what? Whither go I? In other words he proposed to consider the origin and nature of man; the moral meaning of human life in relation to surrounding circumstances—man's purpose and man's future. He began by considering the scriptural and Christian answer given to the question, what and whence am I? is that man formed out of the dust or as made in the image of God, and that all nations of men are of one blood; the Scripture giving the only reasonable account of our instinctive belief in the unity of humanity, in the brotherhood of man. The Bishop contrasted with this the answers given by the theory of evolution by natural selection, pointing out the demands made by the latter upon our powers of belief, and indicating its unsatisfactory character. The consideration of the question, Why am I? the lecturer omitted for want of time, and proceeded to consider the next question, For what am I? He showed that the Christian answer is to do the will of God for love of God. The main difference between this and the answers that have been given by other religious systems lying in the motive for conduct; fear and self-interest being substituted by them for love. Philosophical systems for the most part either give no distinct answer to the question, or urge mere self-abnegation, life finding its termination in "nirvana." The lecturer, in connection with this, examined the pessimist theory of Hartmann, who urges men to have as little to do with life as possible, and who represents as our final aim absorption into the unconscious intelligence of the universe. Bishop Eliott examined, in the third place, the answers given to the

question, Whither I go? What is man's future after his life is ended? and contrasted the intelligible answers given by Christianity with the unsatisfactory and hesitating answers supplied elsewhere.

A most hearty vote of thanks to Bishop Eliott, for his very able and comprehensive lecture (of which the above is a very imperfect outline) was proposed by the Archbishop of York, and seconded by Dr. Johnson; and a vote of thanks to the chairman having been proposed by Lord Harrowby and seconded by General Burrows, the Archbishop closed the proceedings by pronouncing the benediction.

#### Epitome of News.

On Monday afternoon Her Majesty was present at the garden party given by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Chiswick, and postponed in consequence of the wet weather. Among the hundreds of guests present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and other persons of eminence, in addition to the official, diplomatic, and fashionable circles, which were copiously represented. The weather was cool and pleasant; and the Queen, attended by the Prince of Wales, passed from group to group, greeting friends and acquaintances, as did also the Queen of the Netherlands.

Her Majesty and Court are expected to leave Windsor on the 9th for the Isle of Wight, where they will reside until the middle of August, and then go down to Scotland.

Some publications relative to the temperance movement having been sent to the Queen, the following reply has been received:—"I am desired to thank you for placing in Her Majesty's hands works on a subject of the deepest importance to her and to everyone in this country. It is impossible for the Queen not to be grateful to those who endeavour to mitigate an evil of such magnitude as the widely-spread intemperance which unfortunately prevails."

We learn from Portsmouth that the Duke of Connaught proposes shortly to take a voyage in his yacht along the coast of Syria.

On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh embarked at Woolwich Arsenal, and reached Elsinore on Saturday. They were met by the King of Denmark, and the royal party at once left for the palace of Fredensborg. They will subsequently proceed to St. Petersburg.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Margate on Monday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of opening the new branch of the Old Kent-road Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that town.

The Sultan of Zanzibar left London for Birmingham on Friday, where he has been engaged in visiting the manufactories, and has been received with much distinction. On Monday he proceeded to Liverpool, where he will inspect the docks and sail down the Mersey. He will afterwards visit Manchester, and on the 12th is to be presented with an address at the Guildhall, be entertained at a *déjeuner* at the Mansion House, and will probably leave for Paris on the 14th or 15th.

The 5th and the 10th of August are variously mentioned as the date of the prorogation.

The appointment of Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of Natal, has been approved of by the Queen.

The Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., will leave England, accompanied by his wife and children, on the 13th inst. for America, where they will remain until about the 9th of November.

Lord Walter Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll, was on Thursday admitted a member of the stock-broking firm of Messrs. Helbert, Wagg, and Co. The name of the firm will now be Helbert, Wagg, and Campbell. Another of the Duke's sons is a member of a firm of corn-dealers, and a third is studying for the bar in the Middle Temple.

The *Globe* believes the only foundation for a story respecting an alleged discovery of treasure at Buckingham Palace is, that in clearing out the strong room at St. James's Palace a box containing plate, the existence of which had been forgotten, was found.

The Royal Handbell Ringers had the honour of giving a campanological concert on Friday evening at Windsor Castle, by command of Her Majesty the Queen.

Captain Webb, the master of a Liverpool ship, has performed the extraordinary feat of swimming from Blackwall to Gravesend, on Saturday, a distance of about twenty miles, in four hours and fifty-three minutes.

The anniversary of the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces was celebrated on Thursday by a dinner given by the Agent-General, Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., at his private residence in Southwell-gardens. In the evening Mrs. Jenkins gave a reception, which was attended by the Governor-General of Canada and the Countess of Dufferin, many members of Parliament, Colonel Gzowski, the Hon. D. A. Macpherson, and a large number of Canadian ladies and gentlemen resident in London.

It is stated that Mr. Dillwyn intends to call the attention of the House of Commons to the abusive articles which have recently appeared in the *Engliskman* on members of the House.

The fund being raised by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House towards the relief of the sufferers

by the recent floods in the South of France amounts now to nearly 4,000/. At the meeting of the committee on Monday a telegram from Marshal MacMahon was read, stating that the damage to property already ascertained was more than six millions sterling.

On Saturday evening the Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House in honour of the presentation to Sir George B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, of the freedom of the City of London. In responding to the toast of his health, the guest of the evening urged that the labours of men of science were always in part utilitarian, and instanced in proof the benefits gained by navigators from the study of astronomy.

At a full meeting of the Trade Union Parliamentary Committee held on Monday the following resolution was carried unanimously with reference to the proposed amendment by Mr. Lowe on Mr. Cross's scheme for the amendment of the labour laws:—"While we are of opinion that Mr. Lowe's amendment is capable of improvement by verbal alterations, we regard it as in substance repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and therefore as the recognition of a principle for which we have long contended; namely, the abolition of special class legislation. We therefore give it our cordial support."

Dr. Owens, Conservative, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year.

Two boys were brought up at the Marlborough-street Police-court on Monday for the offence of discharging catapults in Kensington Gardens. Each of them was fined 20s., with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., and Mr. Burt, M.P., were present on Saturday at the fifth annual demonstration of the Durham County Miners, which took on Durham Racecourse, and was attended by 50,000 persons. Both hon. gentlemen spoke at considerable length on the benefits arising from trades unions, and the first-named also impressed upon his hearers the necessity of securing the assimilation of the borough and county franchise as a step towards their political emancipation.

Belle Vue, the residence of Lady Crossley, was entered late on Wednesday night by a thief, who manifestly made a determined attempt to rob the premises. Two servants were in the house, and their shouting probably frightened the man away. Nothing was missed, Lady Crossley having taken all her valuables with her to Somerleyton. The dressing-room which the thief attempted to enter is believed to contain nothing more valuable than an old coat belonging to the late Sir Francis.

At Sheffield on Saturday the man Oldale and five supporters of his claim to the estate of Millhouses, now in the possession of Earl Fitzwilliam, were committed for trial at the assizes on charges of riot and trespass.

Mr. Joshua Fielden, M.P., and his brothers, Messrs. Samuel and John Fielden, have presented to the National Lifeboat Institution 2,500/. to defray the first cost of a lifeboat establishment, and permanently to endow it, in memory of their uncle, the late Mr. Thomas Fielden, M.P., the well-known philanthropist, after whom the boat is named.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor of Birmingham, who undertook to act as umpire in the wages dispute between the Gloucestershire colliery owners and their workmen, has decided in favour of a 19 per cent. reduction instead of 15 per cent., as proposed by the employers.

On Monday there was a meeting of ironmasters at Wolverhampton, specially convened to instruct the Conciliation Board, there being a dead lock through the refusal of the men to accept the employers' new wages terms. Ultimately the trade resolved to be guided by the course upon which the employers who are members of the Conciliation Board might at last determine.

While a passenger train was travelling upon the North British Railway on Saturday, the drop-bar of a waggon broke when near the Rothley station, and the front guard's van, with five carriages, left the line. The guard and three passengers were killed, and twenty persons were injured.

From a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that of the total number of vessels stopped by the Board of Trade for "alleged unseaworthiness," there were found seaworthy, 15; unseaworthy, 464; survey pending, 18; total stopped—497. Forty-eight more were stopped for "alleged overloading"; and the return states that "in no instance in which the Act has been put in force has the allegation of overloading or improper loading been found groundless."

Mr. Cross on Friday received a deputation, headed by Lord Shaftesbury, which urged upon the Government the necessity of making some legal provision for the care of habitual drunkards. Amongst those who addressed the right hon. gentleman in support of the prayer of the memorial embodying the views of the speakers was Sir Thomas Watson, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. Mr. Cross thought that there were many practical difficulties in the way of dealing with this question, and while he did not express any opinion upon the matter, promised that it should receive consideration.

A posthumous work, by the late Rev. O. S. Carey, of Leytonstone, author of "The Class and the Deak," and dealing, like it, with the exposition of the Scriptures, will shortly be published.



## REV. WADE ROBINSON'S SERMONS.

Now ready, price 4d.

## PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. A

Sermon preached in Union-street Chapel, Brighton.  
By Rev. WADE ROBINSON.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

The TEMPERANCE REFORMATION  
and its CLAIMS upon the CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

By the Rev. JAMES SMITH, M.A. Being the Temperance Prize Essay for 250 Guineas.

\*. A copy of this work, together with a sermon by the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, having been recently presented to Her Majesty the Queen, the following gracious reply has been received, through Sir Thomas Biddulph:—"I am desirous to thank you for placing in Her Majesty's hands works on a subject of the deepest importance to her and to every one in this country. It is impossible for the Queen not to be grateful to those who endeavour to mitigate an evil of such magnitude as the widely-spread intemperance which unfortunately prevails."

London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

## COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Now ready, price 1s.

The EXPOSITOR for JULY. Edited  
by the Rev. SAMUEL COX.

Contents.

- I. THE BOOK OF RUTH. By Rev. S. Cox. I. Introduction, with a new Translation.
- II. THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN THE GOSPELS. By Rev. Henry Burton, B.A.
- III. THE EPISTLES TO THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA. By Professor Plumptre.
- IV. THE FIRST EPISTLE TO TIMOTHY. By Dr. H. R. Reynolds. I. Introductory.
- V. THE PROLOGUE TO ST. JOHN'S GOSPEL. By Dr. F. Godet.
- VI. GODET ON ST. LUKE. By the Editor.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, for July, price 6s.

The BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.  
No. CXXIII.

Contents.

- I. AUGUSTA TRIVERNORUM.
- II. SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTER AND EARLY CAREER.
- III. THE FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
- IV. SIN AND MADNESS FROM A PHYSICIAN'S POINT OF VIEW.
- V. CHURCH AND STATE IN INDIA.
- VI. MR. DISRAELI AS MINISTER.
- VII. EDGAR ALLAN POE.
- VIII. CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, price 6d.

The CONGREGATIONALIST for July.  
Edited by R. W. DALE, M.A., Birmingham.

Contents.

- The Editor on his Travels. Akabah to Wady Ithm.  
On Taking Thought for Others.  
The Banishment of Roger Williams.  
Hymn Tunes, Old and New. By John S. Curwen, Jun.  
Recollections of the Old Dissent. By R. Halley, D.D.  
Christian Morality. By F. W. Aveling.  
Archdeacon Denison.  
Notices of New Books.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

Now ready. Second edition. In fcap. 8vo, price 2s. 6d., cloth.

The PASTORAL CARE; or, Practical  
Hints on the Constitution, Discipline, and Services of  
Congregational or Independent Churches; and the  
various branches of Ministerial Duty in reference to  
the same. By SAMUEL MCALL, Principal of  
Hackney College.

"A most useful manual. It is full of wholesome truth and serviceable suggestions touching the Church, Church fellowship, deacons, deaconesses, ordination of pastors, Church discipline, Church meetings, baptism, the Lord's Supper, marriage, pulpit preparation and preaching, pastoral visitation, funerals and funeral sermons, &c."—Christian Age.

London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL,  
BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

Head Master—Rev. R. ALLIOTT, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

## The ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875, on which occasion the Chairman of the Company, EDWARD GRIMWADE, Esq., J.P., will preside.

The Rev. JAMES LEGGE, D.D., LL.D., late of China, will deliver the Address. HENRY LEE, Esq., J.P., of Manchester, will distribute the Prizes. Other Ministers and friends are expected to take part in the proceedings, which will commence at half-past twelve o'clock.

A cold Collation will be provided. Applications for Tickets should be made as early as possible to the Local Secretary, Mr. A. Boardman.

East of England Nonconformist School Company, Limited.

## INDEPENDENT COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

Affiliated to London University, 1849.

Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, M.A. Lond.  
Second Master—THOMAS POWELL, Esq., M.A. Oxon.  
Secretary—Mr. EDWARD BAYLY.

A Wills Exhibition of £20 will be open for competition at Midsummer next.

Two Exhibitions of £15 and two of £10 each will be awarded to Pupils distinguishing themselves at the Oxford or Cambridge Local Examinations.

Prospectuses, with the terms and full particulars, will be forwarded on application to the Principal or Secretary.

The College REOPENS on FRIDAY, July 30.

BLACKPOOL—MERCHANTS' COLLEGE  
EXTENSION. 21 Rooms added for 25 more BOYS.  
—Full prospectus address.

ISAAC GREGORY, F.R.G.S.

## 66, AVENUE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

The REV. NATHANIEL JENNINGS, M.A., RECEIVES STUDENTS for University College, or Pupils for its School, and assists them in preparing for their classes. The Metropolitan Railway makes the College easily accessible in all kinds of weather.

Mr. Jennings also reads privately, in Classics and Mathematics, with candidates for examination. Terms on application.

## TURKISH MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY.

President: The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held (D.V.) in WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, on WEDNESDAY, July 14th, 1875.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, K.G., will take the Chair, at Three p.m.

The Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., the Rev. C. D. Marston, Donald Fraser, D.D., and others acquainted with the important Missions aided by the Society, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Offices of the Society, 18, Adam street, Strand.

No Tickets required. A collection after the meeting.

## TOULOUSE DISASTERS.

M. COURTOIS DE VICQSE, Banker, of Toulouse, being desirous of RECEIVING DONATIONS for the Sufferers by the late flood, the undersigned will be happy to take charge of, and transmit them.

GEORGE HENRY DAVIS.

56, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

June 30, 1874.

## BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.

The NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL in this place is now in course of erection, the entire cost of which, including the site, will be about £2,600. Towards this sum nearly £1,600 have been promised, the larger portion being contributed by the Church and Congregation.

The Committee respectfully and earnestly APPEAL to their Friends and the Christian Public generally for AID in raising the further sum of One Thousand Pounds, as they are very desirous the Chapel should be opened free of debt.

Any Contribution kindly forwarded to the Treasurers, Messrs. W. Kendall and J. Fide, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

Bourton, July, 1875.

## TWO MINISTERS.—A CONGREGATIONALIST

CHURCH in one of the principal towns in Scotland WISHES SUPPLY for the pulpit during the absence of the Pastor in August and September. Letter addressed "1875," care of Publisher of "Nonconformist," 18, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

BIRMINGHAM.—The Committee are desirous of ENGAGING the services of a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY who is competent to preside over large Bible Classes, and can devote the whole of his time to the work of the Association.—Apply to Mr. John Player, Young Men's Christian Association, Needle Alley, Birmingham.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY'S  
SERVICES.

THANKSGIVING MEETING of MINISTERS, CONFERENCE HALL, MILDWAY PARK, N. MONDAY, July 12, at 2 p.m. A limited number of LAYMEN'S TICKETS may now be had. Early application to be made to Capt. the Hon. R. Moreton, Conference Hall, Mildway Park, N.

Ladies not admitted.

AMERICAN ORGANS.  
CAUTION.

We think it quite time to warn the public against so-called "American" Organs, manufactured in London, which are falsely represented by the makers to be the instruments used at Messrs. Moody and Sankey's services. The American Organ used by Mr. Sankey in this country is manufactured by Mason and Hamlin, of Boston.

METZLER and CO.,

Sole Agents for the Mason and Hamlin Organ Co.

Great Marlborough-street, March 27, 1875.

MASON & HAMLIN'S  
AMERICAN ORGANS,

FOR HIRE OR PURCHASE,

OR ON THE

## THREE YEARS SYSTEM.

Prices from 18 Guineas, or £1 15s. a Quarter.

Catalogues gratis and post free.

METZLER &amp; CO.,

37, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, LONDON, W.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NONCONFORMIST is supplied Post-free on the following terms:—

CREDIT.—Annually, 24s.; Half-yearly, 12s.; Quarterly, 6s.

PREPAID.—Annually, 21s.

Cheques and Post-office orders payable (at Chief Office) to W. B. Willcox, Publisher  
18, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.

\*. The Guinea rate can only be accorded to Annual Subscribers, but may commence at any date.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

First Line .....	1 0
Each additional Line .....	0 6
Public Companies, per Line .....	1 0
For Situations Wanted, five lines .....	2 0
" Wanting Servants, &c. ....	2 0

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

LEADER PAGE.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

\*. As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the NONCONFORMIST has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

## SUMMARY.

THE best news of the week is contained in the telegram from Calcutta published this morning. There is no prospect of a new war in the East, at least for the present, the refusal of the King of Burmah to concede a passage for British troops through his territory, having been "left for further consideration." In thus deciding, the Government of India make a virtue of necessity. The rainy season, which makes military operations perilous, if not impossible, has already set in. The three months' interval before the return of cooler weather will afford an opportunity for an amicable arrangement with the King of Burmah, as well as for such an expression of public opinion at home against hostile action as will be felt at Calcutta. We have expressed our views on the subject in an article below.

The great trial of Tilton v. Beecher, which began in January, came to an end on Friday last. As was expected, the jury were unable—after six days' consideration—to agree upon a verdict, and were in the end discharged. Nine out of the twelve were for the acquittal of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, whose friends naturally regard this as a satisfactory result as could be expected. We suppose that the curtain has at length fallen upon a very disagreeable event in trans-Atlantic life, which, quite apart from its special bearing upon the reputations of the chief actors in this judicial drama, cannot, in the interests of religion and morality, be too soon forgotten. It is probable that the verdict of American opinion will almost unanimously acquit Mr. Beecher of the gravest charges brought against him. But why English Congregationalists, or such of them as accept Dr. Parker as their mouthpiece, should anticipate such a verdict, is only to be explained by that impulsive—we might almost say reckless—generosity of feeling which sometimes betrays good men into unseemly and compromising acts that provoke merited rebuke. We sincerely wish that the stinging comments of the *Times* of yesterday on this untoward incident were less deserved. We print elsewhere a manly protest from the Rev. Edward White against the action taken on Sunday evening at the City Temple, which is not the less forcible because it is so reluctantly put forth and respectfully worded. His weighty objections to the high-flown message sent to New York will probably appear to many of our readers, as well as to ourselves, to be quite unanswerable. The abstention of Mr. White, and of such Congregational ministers as may agree with him, from signing the proposed address to Mr. Beecher will, we fully believe, have a more wholesome moral influence than would a general adhesion to that mistimed document.

The terrible calamity at Toulouse has called forth a lively practical sympathy from all parts of France and civilised Europe, and there is reason to hope that English liberality on behalf of the sufferers by this destructive inundation will not be appealed to in vain. Political questions once more gain a hearing across the Channel. There is a strong disposition on the part of the Conservatives to have recourse to tactics which will stave off the dissolution of the National Assembly till next spring. The United Left, comprising some 300 members, have resolved to force a dissolution. The Government are not averse to that policy, provided the new electoral law is framed to meet their views. There is reason to believe that a compromise will be effected by dividing into sections for electoral purposes the thirty odd departments returning more than five members. On some such basis it is expected that a collision between the



Government and the Chamber will be averted, and the way opened for an early appeal to the country.

In consequence of the union effected between the political factions in Madrid, the long-suspended conflict in the north of Spain has recommenced, and the Government organ in the capital already boasts of Alfonsist victories which, when the test of truth is applied, turn out to be as illusory as the mirage of the desert. That the national forces under General Quesada have attacked several of the Carlist positions is unquestionable, but there is too much reason to believe that they have sustained a severe repulse, and that each of the small armies engaged in these operations has been obliged to retreat, leaving the important fortress of Vittoria once more isolated. The security of the Carlists in the strength of their defences is revealed by the fact that Dorregarry, having thrown a garrison into Cantavieja, the Estella of the Centre, has ventured to cross the Ebro and invade Catalonia. Another disastrous campaign would probably have a serious effect on the position of the young King, whose throne is by no means secure.

During the past week the House of Commons has been chiefly engaged in discussing the estimates and voting supplies. The education grants gave rise to an interesting debate which we have discussed elsewhere, but it may be noted that in the Upper House on Monday the Duke of Richmond firmly declined Lord Carlingford's advice to tamper with the Irish training schools in the interests of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and that his grace subsequently expressed his readiness to omit the word "knowingly," which at present impairs the intended effect of the Sale of Food and Drugs Bill. Monday night was devoted in the Commons to a discussion of the Judicature Bill in committee, and the Attorney-General made various important concessions to its legal opponents, tending to diminish its value as a measure of law reform. To-morrow night the voting of supplies will be preceded by a statement from the Prime Minister relative to the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India, and a demand of 50,000*l.* to defray the necessary expenses of his royal highness.

#### INDIA AND BURMAH.

REFERRING to the recent telegrams from Simla and Rangoon, which curtly announce the progress and results of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Mandalay, the *Daily News* of Monday last says—"No harm will be done by acknowledging that for the moment our envoy has failed in the object of his mission—that is to say, he has not obtained from the reason and good-will of the King of Burmah those concessions which our interests require, and on which we shall certainly insist." It is not worth while, neither perhaps would it be altogether just, to take our contemporary to task for all that is implied in the foregoing quotation. He has but expressed in a few words an opinion which probably a large majority of those Englishmen who possess any interest, or who feel one, in the affairs of our Eastern Empire, would have clothed in even stronger terms. Yet it must be admitted that the language employed suggests very grave matter for reflection. We have not been able to obtain from a neighbouring potentate by means of negotiation certain objects which our own interests (that is the interests of India) appear to the Government of Calcutta to be desirable. The "reason and good-will," such as they are, of the King of Burmah cannot be persuaded to yield to all the demands which have been submitted to him, and it is forthwith taken as a moral necessity of the case that what we have asked for our own interests—and those, be it remembered, chiefly trading interests—we are bound to insist upon even at the hazard of war. There is a close analogy between the policy now talked of as indispensable, and that which resulted in the terrible disaster in Afghanistan. We seek a further outlet for trade—an object justifiable enough in itself, and suggestive of peaceful rather than military designs. But others have something to say as to both our object and our plans—something, it may be, disagreeable as well as unreasonable—something which is meant to be protective of their interests and their rights—and it does strike one as, on the surface at least, a monstrous assertion that what we have diplomatically asked for with a single eye to our own profit, we should feel ourselves obliged by considerations which we cannot set aside to enforce against all refusal, by the weight of our military arm in that quarter of the world, come what may.

The Government of India has already twice measured its strength with that of Burmah, and has found its foe but a poor match for its

strength. In 1826, after a short campaign it annexed Arracan, and in 1852, Pegu to its own dominions. It left, however, between its newly-acquired territory and the frontier of Burmah a strip of land under independent rule with boundaries somewhat indefinitely determined. It has also sought to open up a trade route into China. Yun-nan is one of the richest provinces of the Chinese Empire. We are told that, "Its precious metals, its coarser minerals, the fertility of its soil, its silks and its manufacturing stuffs, long ago marked it out as a place that might be made one of the best markets of the world." But the King of Burmah, the principal source of whose revenue lies in the trade of his own subjects with this province, has strong motives to prevent, if he can do it, the opening up of any line of communication between India on the one hand, and this part of China on the other, more especially through his own dominions. He is on good terms with China. He has even been supposed to have been promised (under the rose) a sufficient Chinese force to enable him to resist British demands. Well, Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission was undertaken for three purposes. First, to negotiate a distinct boundary of that independent territory which lies between Pegu and Burmah; secondly, to obtain satisfactory information as to the grounds on which the Burmese Court at Mandalay received with an extraordinary show of honour the governor of the Chinese province in which, it will be remembered, Mr. Margary was barbarously murdered; and, lastly, to secure by concession a military right of way through Burmese territory to Yun-nan.

With regard to the first and second of these objects the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth seems to have gained, in words at least, what is wanted. But the King of Burmah blankly refuses to grant to our Indian forces any right of way through his dominions, and the inference drawn from that fact is, that either by war, or, if possible, by some milder means, he should be compelled to consent to this rather high-handed demand. Nobody, we suppose, would justify our insistence upon what we have diplomatically requested, as lying within any recognised region of moral right. We are forcing upon a neighbour conclusions which we should resist to the last being forced upon us. The thing may be politically expedient or not. We accept for ourselves the affirmative side of this question. The Burmese stand for themselves upon the negative side of it. They may be mistaken in their policy, but they are clearly within the limits of their own right. So stands the case between the two Empires at the present moment. It will require an exercise of the highest statesmanship to prevent a third Burmese war; and, little as there seems to be feared from such an event, the precedent of Afghanistan should forewarn us, that what is begun with "a light heart" may not impossibly terminate in a frightful disaster.

This thought, however, will not perhaps weigh much upon the judgment of Lord Northbrook, and even less upon that of Lord Salisbury. Indeed, they hardly need the stimulus of apprehension to prevail upon them to keep the peace, if possibly they can. The pecuniary resources of India are already straitened. The famine necessarily drew from them largely, and it is well known that the limits of taxation in Hindostan have been pretty well reached for the present, and are under any circumstances extremely inelastic. There is, however, another consideration to which it may be fairly supposed the Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State at home will give anxious heed. Perhaps it may best be put in the language of the *Times*. "So far," says that journal, "from coveting the remainder of his (the King of Burmah's) territory, the Indian Government would regard the necessity of seizing it as a great calamity, since our dominions would then be brought close to those of China, and we should be exposed to new and multiplied risks of war. At present, Burmah acts like a buffer against the shock of Chinese aggression on the one hand, and the restlessness of our own traders on the other. That is the main reason why Lord Dalhousie refused to send an expedition to Mandalay in 1852 and 1853." The truth is, India cannot well afford to burden herself with further territorial or political responsibilities. Her great desideratum is that she may hold what she has in quiet. But it must be borne in mind that nations which would live at peace with others, must forbear to insist upon concessions from others which they themselves would be amongst the last to grant.

#### THE EDUCATION DEBATE.

THE vote of rather more than a million and half for public education last Thursday evening

was preceded by a desultory discussion on alleged grievances, in the course of which various members aired their crotchets on the un-English character of compulsion, the fierce aggressiveness of school boards, and the necessity of religion by law for children as well as adults. This preliminary conversation arose on the motion for going into committee of supply; but it would have been more in accordance with logic, with which Parliamentary custom is often at variance, if honourable members could have restrained themselves until they had heard Lord Sandon's statement. We shall pursue the more reasonable order, referring first to the noble lord's speech, which embodies the report of the Education Department, and afterwards to the more burning questions of compulsion and school boards which always operate on a genuine Conservative as a red rag is said to do on a bull. Lord Sandon said no more than the truth when he anticipated that his statement would be a trifle dull. There was a considerable increase, amounting to 206,000*l.*, in the money asked. There were the usual statistics, gratifying as regards the multiplication of schools and the enlargement of the number on the rolls, but melancholy as regards the low average attendance, and humiliating in respect of the results of examination. The figures given would, in the lips of an enthusiast for national education, have had an irrepressible eloquence of their own. But though Lord Sandon is by no means disloyal to the laws he has to administer, if he is an enthusiast for anything it is for Church education, and not for national education at all. Hence there was an absence of zeal and of sympathetic interest in his exposition of facts and figures; and these by themselves are as dead as the dry bones of Ezekiel's vision when "there was no breath at all in the midst of them." How a Fawcett, or a Mundella, or a Lubbock, or a Richard, if free to speak his mind might have handled those figures! They tell of a people perishing through long years past for lack of knowledge. They tell of a practical and wealthy nation, roused at last by some inspiration of duty, only to find itself enmeshed and helplessly bound by innumerable Lilliputian threads of stupid tradition, denominational bigotry, and priestly assumption. An average attendance of at least three millions and a half required, even on Lord Sandon's low estimate, and only 1,700,000 attained at the date of the report! A little over a million, or considerably less than one-third of the children who should be regularly at school, qualified by 250 attendances for examination, and only 857,811 actually examined! Four hundred thousand of this last number fitted by age to be examined in the three higher standards, and only about 170,000 presented! Think of it; "a few lines of poetry selected by the inspector" for reading; "a sentence slowly dictated once by a few words at a time from a reading book"; "compound rules (common weights and measures)"; such was positively all required from the children by the fourth standard last year. And out of a population of twenty-one millions, including four and a half million children requiring elementary schools, there were hardly 170,000 scholars to be found by the inspectors who possessed such a miserable makeshift for education as that.

But the Parliamentary Gallio cares for none of these things. We do not mean Lord Sandon. For, in spite of his lowering the standard required of agricultural children, we are very sure that he has the good of the poor sincerely at heart if it could only be secured by legitimate ecclesiastical methods. We refer solely to the type on which the majority in the present House is modelled. Mr. Heygate found the report on the whole very gratifying; "but he regretted that some of the grievances of which sincere friends of education complained were still unredressed." And "the chief of these" he said was—what?—empty schools? insufficient methods? half-taught teachers? no; but "the fact that in many places persons who had done their duty in the matter of providing voluntary schools, were called upon to pay rates for the support of schools conducted on a principle which they could not approve." On this line of argument everyone who subscribes to a volunteer corps ought to be excused from paying taxes to the army. And *a fortiori* those "who do their duty in the matter of providing" voluntary churches may well complain if their portion of the national property is taken "to support a system they do not approve." Mr. Heygate's claim of aid to sectarian schools from the rates is scarcely likely to be granted; but it is worth bearing in mind. For Canon Gregory, having now led the Romanizing party in Convocation to victory, is free for a while to devote his strategic powers to the accomplishment of an aim which he sees



to be an issue of life or death for Church schools. Sir John Lubbock and Dr. Playfair were the only members who considered the subject from an educational point of view, apart from all sectarian squabbles. The former criticised with considerable effect the withdrawal by the recent code of popular astronomy and kindred subjects which, as he said, "helped to train the powers of observation"—a matter which is almost entirely lost sight of in the mechanical routine of our schools. Dr. Playfair called attention to the fact that there is actually a decrease in the ages of children attending school. At thirteen the power of compulsion ceases; and, if Dr. Playfair is right, we had twice as many children between thirteen and fourteen at school twenty-five years ago as we have now.

Such facts as those we have noted throw a very lurid light on the piling complaints of Lord Easington and others about the conduct of school boards. The difficulties encountered in the enforcement of attendance at schools are no surprise to us. They constitute only one out of the many perplexities surrounding State education. If universal instruction could have been carried out by voluntary gifts and moral influence alone, without any intermeddling by the State, few even of the League party will deny that such a course would have been preferable. But what could not be tolerated was the half-and-half system initiated by the Committee of Council, and which was worked mainly so as to afford a grant in aid of the dominant sect. It was this which made the Elementary Education Act inevitable. The need being demonstrated by unanswerable facts, we have no regrets on that score. But we are not surprised that the provision of schools for a whole people, and the enforcement of their use, proves a bigger job than many expected. There is, however, now no help but to go through with it. And as compulsion is indispensable where careless parents have no appreciation of schooling, compulsion must be persisted in. Of course it will be unpopular here and there. The only wonder is that the very class who might be expected to feel its pressure most, are and have been for years its most eager advocates. If Mr. Macdonald or Mr. Burt, speaking in the name of working men, had alleged any case of oppression by school boards, they would have been entitled to a respectful hearing. But when men in the position of Lord Easington and Mr. Sandford, showing no practical acquaintance with the subject, gather by hearsay distorted reports of cases like that of the now notorious Mrs. Marks, to retail them in Parliament, they incur for very insufficient reasons all the odious responsibility, which such as they would tell us is disgraceful in the vulgarst demagogue, of exciting the passions of the ignorant against the law. The alternative so grimly pressed with unfeeling logic, that we must either allow English children to grow up as uninstructed savages or shut up thousands of families in the poor-house, is surely an undeserved insult to our civilisation. Let the men who parade these bugaboo stories only to frighten country parishes, where ignorance is still supposed to be blis, inquire in the East of London where compulsion has been enforced on a wider scale, if not with greater rigour than elsewhere. And if they find any families at all driven into the workhouse, which we very much doubt, they will own that they are cases of miserable, hopeless, permanent destitution, which no community with a respect for itself would allow to outrage sympathy or infest the streets.

#### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our Correspondent in the Gallery.)

In a special manner not noticeable in other members of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Watkin keeps up his acquaintance with the borough that rejected his candidature. According to Todd, and other recognised authorities, Exeter is represented by two Conservatives, but Sir Edward Watkin, the defeated Liberal candidate, appears to be in constant correspondence with his old friends in the borough, and not unfrequently acts as their representative in the House. The other day he asked a significant question about recent nominations to the City bench of magistrates, and now he has unearthed a remarkable instance of Tory dealing with education. It seems that shortly before they retired from office Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Roby drew up a scheme for the reconstruction of certain endowed schools in Exeter. This was little more than a year ago, and the scheme now comes before the House of Commons signed by the late commissioners, but with an important addition which on the face of it bears evidence of other authorship. At the end of one of the clauses of the scheme it is

added that certain things shall take place "provided that in the schools such religious instruction shall be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England." Now the parents of fully one-half of the rising generation in Exeter are Nonconformists, and the working of this section of the clause would simply have the effect of placing the benefits of the school beyond their reach. There has been a great hubbub in Exeter, where, as in many cathedral cities, Nonconformity is of the bold and pronounced type, and Sir Edward Watkin was asked to bring the matter under the notice of the House. Lord Sandon has one peculiarity which, at first unshared by members of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry, is now, I am sorry to say, becoming too common with them. His lordship has always been prone to answer a simple question with a speech, and you will find in the reports of the session, a considerable number of more or less important ministerial statements made by Lord Sandon in answer to casual questions. On Thursday, in answer to Sir Edward Watkin, he made a speech which, in addition to considerable length, was marked by hopeless obscurity. Nobody could make out what it meant, and Sir Edward Watkins was rising again with the evident intention of asking for a simpler answer, when Mr. Forster interposed and put the question in the simple form—was the scheme laid before Parliament, and purporting to be signed by the Endowed School Commissioners, absolutely identical with that which they had drawn up and signed before vacating office? Lord Sandon with a puzzled smile was really unable to see the force of the question; but the Opposition beginning to waken up to the importance of the matter, cheering Mr. Forster and cheering Mr. Horsman, who, confident in his own skill at simplifying propositions, tried his hand at formulating the query, Lord Sandon gained time by promising that the scheme as actually signed by the Commissioners, and as subsequently altered, should be laid upon the table of the House.

This episode appropriately introduced an evening which was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the state of national education. A series of amendments having been disposed of, Lord Sandon made the annual ministerial statement on education, and was able to assure the House that everything was going on well, and that the Education Act, to the author of which his lordship paid many compliments, was working admirably. During the evening the ghost of a question which in times past has greatly troubled Parliament rose, and for a brief space walked under the fostering influence of Mr. Horsman. The right hon. gentleman, in a wonderfully temperate and skilful speech, brought forward the case of Mr. Eyre, and urged the claims of the ex-Governor of Jamaica to a first-class pension in place of the second-class one he now enjoys. If Mr. Eyre had retained his governorship two months and a half longer than he actually ruled, he would have completed the twenty-one years' service which conferred on him a first-class pension on retirement. Mr. Horsman's argument was that Mr. Eyre was superseded, not upon the arrival in Jamaica of Sir Henry Storks, but upon the conclusion of the labours of the Royal Commission: in which case he would have completed his twenty-one years. Mr. Horsman studiously held his argument within the bounds thus indicated, and Mr. Lowther, rising from the side of the watchful Premier, followed the example in replying. It happened that the House was at the time almost empty, it being the sacred hour of dinner; but half-a-dozen of the members who sit below the gangway were in their places, plainly ready to do battle, if fight were shown, under the old flag on the opposite side. Mr. Greene touched a dangerous ground in the brief speech by which he declared his belief that if the House could have divided on Mr. Horsman's motion it would have been carried by a large majority. But the danger blew over, and Mr. Horsman, not being able to put his amendment, owing to the fact that an amendment, previously offered on the question of going into committee, had been negatived, the subject was allowed to drop with the Conservative Minister's assurance that the existing arrangement was strictly in accordance with the law, and therefore might not be altered.

Some progress was made on Friday night with the Civil Service Estimates, but it was not commensurate with the hope excited by the Premier's devotion of the whole fortnight, less the two Mondays, to advancing the votes in Supply. The fact is, the private members, strong in their constitutional right, ruthlessly bar the entrance to Committee of Supply by amendments on all subjects under the sun. Thus the greater part of Friday

night was occupied by debate on matters ranging from the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland to the Declaration of Paris, and the general interest in the congeries was even shown by an attempt made to count out a House which actually was not, during the discussion of these topics, fifteen strong. But Taper and Tadpole came in and made up the forty, and at half-past ten committee was reached, and a fair number of votes in the Civil Service Estimates were agreed to.

Monday night saw the natural conclusion of the exposure in the matter of the Exeter Free Schools, by the withdrawal of the scheme by Lord Sandon. His lordship stated that it would immediately be brought in again in an amended form. But there is some reason to hope that the flagrant disregard of the spirit of recent educational legislation will be atoned for by the final withdrawal, or at least the serious modification, of the section of the clause quoted above. The whole of the working portion of the night was devoted to a discussion in committee of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill. Encouraging progress was made, but it was effected by the great art of giving way, which the present Ministry have brought to a state as near perfection as is attainable in this world. Before going into committee they gave up one of the vital parts of the Bill, by which the number of common law judges was reduced from eighteen to fifteen. In committee they were not less complacent. According to the bill, as it has passed the Lords, two out of the five members of the New Court of Appeal were to be drawn from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This was a proposal highly distasteful to those whom Mr. Disraeli called "the gentlemen of the long robe," and, bending not very gracefully to the storm, the Attorney-General gave up the point, and the post of Appellate Judge is made altogether a distinct and new one. After Clause 4, which provided for the constitution of the Court of Appeal, the discussion became purely technical; but the lawyers took kindly to it, and remained late at work.

#### AT CHATHAM.

"Peace hath its victories as well as war." Very true; but a sight of Chatham, however cursory, serves to show that even the victories of peace very soon subserve the ends of warfare. There, everything takes a tone from the presence of the redcoats and the bluejackets. A walk is not possible in any direction without reminders of the possibility of "mutual carnage." The garrison is some 4,000 strong, the Line, the cavalry, the marines, and the Engineers being represented. But military efficiency depends, after all, on manufacture—on the industrial application of certain arts. Cannon must be cast, ships must be built and maintained in good condition; and here the latter work is gone through to purpose. All seems to aid in it, all to depend upon it. The dockyards are the centre of Chatham influence and importance—its great convict prison is tributary to these, the bulk of its 1,700 inmates being engaged on a new basin which is to cover some thirty-five acres, and which when finished will complete a line of docks opening out from the Medway at one point and opening into it at another. The ships of the navy, in passing through this line of basins, will be renovated with the utmost despatch, economy, and convenience. It is a vast undertaking, and will form the largest dockyard in the world. If it is needful to maintain our supremacy by such means, the whole look of things certainly gives the impression that practical steps are being taken to secure it. Even as they stand at present the dockyards at Chatham are a most interesting and suggestive sight. Let us step inside this gate a moment and look through.

First, turning to the left, we come on whole streets of warehouses several stories high, devoted to the storing of oils, tars, and other commodities always found in the precincts of a naval arsenal. Passing this we come on a ropery, extending in length to some 170 fathoms, where we see the process of manufacture from the very first. Here at one side as we enter the door, are little lads winding on big reels the yellow jute which, now used instead of woollen yarn, gives the Government mark to the cables. Before us, are men engaged in adjusting these large bobbins in spindle-like catches on the roof, and then drawing down the threads and hooking them with the greatest order and despatch through multitudinous eyeholes in door-like pieces of wood set up from floor to roof at equal distances. These threads are then attached to a traversing engine, by which they are twisted with great speed. This engine when it reaches



the upper end is attached to another line, twisting a still stronger strand, and so is kept continually coming and going. Some of the ropes made here are of tremendous size—the strands are themselves ropes, and come out clean, smooth, and perfect at once from the machine.

Turning up the street again, we see that the middle space is occupied by great masses of anchors and iron cables laid out, some of them as useless, others to be repaired and repainted, which process is going on in a long shed opposite. Here are great piles of old ropes and sails, to be sold we suppose; and turning round the corner on to the wharf, we see before us literally acres of new anchors, white painted, of all sizes, classified and ticketed. Some tower up as high as the roof of an ordinary cottage, others are not larger than boat anchors. Here in the warehouses are stock of blocks of all sizes, from what might be mistaken for a big nut up to what might at a distance very well pass for a sleeping turtle. As we proceed up the wharf, we come upon an immense foundry, where men are engaged in moulding large plates, and beams, and next to it are several acres of furnaces. Here we see large sheets of metal rolled through a powerful engine, which is so contrived that in a few seconds it gives the thickest plate of iron the necessary curve. Proceeding along the yard, we see all forms of engines at work, which slice the solid iron as though it were but wood. Here is a large machine, which is cutting out a semicircle in the side of what seems a solid plate, half-a-foot thick, and of some four feet by six or so in surface-extent. It brings off at each stroke of the machine a shaving of iron, and is so set that it cuts exactly to the curve with steady, relentless exactitude. Next to it, another machine eyelet-holes the iron for the bolts with such speed that half-a-dozen men can hardly turn round the plate quickly enough. Here, in this shed, are iron-plates of all shapes and sizes ready to use; over there is another; and before us begin what are properly the docks; and, stepping forward, we are at the stern of the *Temeraire*, which promises to be one of the strongest of our iron war-ships. She is now approaching completion, and embodies the latest results, though the invention of man is so prolific in this direction that already, it seems, there are points which must wait for application to her successor. She measures 248 feet in length of keel, and is not of a vast size; but she is so strongly armoured-plated, and has so great an appearance of defensive power, that one may well believe, as one is told, that she will carry everything before her. Further on are others—dock after dock, ship after ship, and from each a ceaseless noise of hammers. Here a wooden vessel is being overhauled in the hull, there another is getting in new machinery. We walk on—passing sheds where all manner of trades are carried on—to a basin in which the old and the new eras are certainly well represented. Hulks with their many-tiered look, which recall the glorious days of Nelson and the Nile, wait here to be bought and broken up; and not far off lie later ironclads and one turret ship, the *Rupert*, built only some three years ago. If our later war-ships are more efficient for deadly power, certainly the old hulks still have the advantage in point of picturesque appearance. The impression we derive from the whole is that war is a most expensive game to play at, and a witness to the folly of mankind, who might be supposed ere this to have learned to settle their national quarrels in some other way than by force, when they have found means of making the individuals of which they are composed peaceably settle theirs by reference to the law.

Rochester and Chatham are tied together topographically as well as in association. We have not yet exactly discovered where the one begins and the other ends, but doubtless there is a boundary. The one is famous for war engines, and the other has a high ecclesiastical odour—two things that go not so ill together. As Rochester Cathedral has just undergone renovation, we went to see it and hear service in it on Sunday morning. We are, some folks tell us, perforce members of the Church of England, and we may gratify a little curiosity sometimes. The restoration seems to have been tastefully done, the choir is now right well lighted, and the vaulted roof is seen to full effect, the whole cathedral having been brought into true proportion, through the elevation of the roof at some parts. The redos, behind the Communion-table, is a work of true art, executed in Caen stone, representing the Lord's Supper in high relief. But, however much one admired it, one was compelled to admit to oneself the simple fact that it could not be held to be excluded from the scope of the words

so often used in the cathedral, not "to make graven images of anything." But men are accommodating nowadays, and Puritan literalism is absurd. The service was fine, a *Te Deum* was sung with wonderful effect. Bishop Claughton preached, taking as his subject the loss of friends, and the text, "I will go to him, but he shall not return to me." His clear, sonorous voice filled the cathedral. He is, in some respects, not unlike the late Dr. Norman Macleod; but tamer in his eloquence, with less of the power of spontaneous outburst. Towards the end he was affecting; but as a whole it was a common-place sermon. By the way, the bishop confused his shalls and wills fatally in the quotation of his text, rather to my surprise. Bishop Claughton, as may perhaps be remembered, is a man who in a certain respect has made his way. He was a tutor in a noble family, married one of the daughters of the house, and has showed such tact and talent that his life has been a series of successes. Grave in aspect, he suits the lawn sleeves well; but there is about his face and aspect generally a promise of breadth and humour, not always to be found in successful ecclesiastics. He is, I should say, a healthy man. And, by the way, as in one other case of a dignitary preaching, I suffered from a small distracting influence—which may indicate sensitiveness, weakness, some may even say. The bishop wore a very fine, big, ruby ring, which flashed as he moved his hand, affecting me much; and I was persecuted with questions whether it too was a significant symbol—questions which renewed themselves persistently each time that the bishop bowed to the East, as he did at the mention of a certain Name in the service—in which of course he was followed by all the congregation—women especially.

On Tuesday Mr. Irving performed *Hamlet* for the two-hundredth time, an altogether unprecedented event.

It is said that Mr. Sampson, late City editor of the *Times*, will now act as City editor of the *Echo*, just purchased by Mr. Albert Grant.

George Eliot is said to be engaged on a blank verse dramatic poem of something after the same style as "Armgart." She is a very hard worker, and has often several works completed before publishing either, and will occasionally lay aside a piece of work for years and resume it.

On Saturday Messrs. Christie and Manson sold two collections of pictures for about 30,000*l.* "The Fisherman's Return," Collins, R.A., made 2,360*l.*; "St. Bernard Dog," Landseer, 2,257*l.*; "View on the Arno," Wilson, 1,809*l.* "Countess of Bellamont," Reynolds, 2,500*l.* "Wood Scene," Gainsborough, 1,200*l.*

A movement has been set on foot to secure for the nation the principal works of Mr. George Cruikshank. The collection embraces upwards of 1,000 specimens, and can be purchased for 3,000*l.*

The Queen has placed at the disposal of Mrs. Kingsley, widow of Canon Kingsley, the first suite of apartments that may become vacant in Hampton Court Palace.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the recent M.A. examination:—

M.A. Examination.—Branch I.—Classics: Edwin Johnson, New College.

Branch III.—Logic and Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, History of Philosophy, and Political Economy:—Henry Arthur Smith, private study; John Henry Birchenough, University College and private study, and Frederick Stock, University College, equal; John Scott Lidgett, University College; James Fison, University College; Stephen Edwards, private study.

EXTRAVAGANCE AMONG LONDON MERCHANTS.—There is much talk respecting the personal extravagance of some of the persons—especially of one or two originally coming from Scotland—who have recently had to "succumb," as they say in the City, the result of which has been so disastrous. Mr. Collie, who has not only come to grief himself, but brought so many others to grief along with him, began life in a comparatively humble sphere, but after making what was considered a lucky stroke by blockade-running, he established himself as a city magnate, and purchased the house formerly occupied by Sir Morton Peto in Kensington Palace Gardens for 30,000*l.* Sir Morton's house being altogether too diminutive for Mr. Collie, and scarcely sufficient for the accommodation of his servants, he pulled it down and built a palace, which is one of the grandest, if not the grandest, in the Gardens. He is said to have spent about 30,000*l.* on his picture gallery, which contains some fine specimens. Philip, the painter, received 500 guineas for the portrait of his wife, which was exhibited at the Academy. It is said as an illustration of the extravagance which has prevailed that the wife of another insolvent Scotchman went to court two or three months since in a dress made by a French *modiste* which cost 250*l.*, but which does not happen to have been paid for, so that it is not responsible for the husband's stoppage; but when City merchants begin to keep half-a-dozen servant men in livery and to outvie the landed aristocracy in their establishments and equipages, it is not surprising if they do occasionally "succumb."

—*Weekly News.*

## Literature.

MRS. FLETCHER.\*

This volume contains the record of a very true and noble life, told with charming simplicity and grace, and bringing us now and then into close contact with some of the most famous personages of the earlier part of the century, both in literary and political circles. The autobiography itself which constitutes the bulk of the work is remarkably free from affectation of any kind, and the little additions which have been made are admirably in character with it.

Eliza Dawson was born and educated in Yorkshire, under the care of a very strict and sensible but affectionate father. Her mother died while she was yet an infant, and so she was much thrown on the care of one who often appears in the narrative as "Aunt Dawson." Her education was old-fashioned but irregular; she made good use of what she had been taught. In the spring of 1787, when only eighteen, she first met Mr. Fletcher, an advocate, who was on his way up to London to attend a committee of the House of Commons on the then exciting subject of Burgh Reform. He fell in love with her, while her feeling towards him at first seems to have been respect and admiration of his high intellectual qualities. But as time went on her feelings deepened into love, and in opposition to her father she became engaged to him; and that opposition being maintained, on the ground that Mr. Fletcher was too old and too poor (perhaps, also, her father had other views for her), she married without her father's consent, and as is but seldom the case with such unions, her marriage turned out a very happy one, in spite of the struggle which for a time she had to maintain against straitened means. But she battled very bravely, bringing up her children in a very methodic yet admirably natural manner, thus drawing the respect of all who came into contact with her, and actually bringing her father to regard her with kindness, while her native talents, and her assiduous cultivation of them, made her society much sought after in Edinburgh amongst those whose names are now historical. The book contains admirable sketches of Sir Walter Scott, Lord John Russell, Jeffrey, Brougham, Thomas Campbell, Joanna Baillie, Lord Cockburn, Allan Cunningham, George Crabbe, Dr. Chalmers, and many others. Besides, it may be claimed for Mrs. Fletcher that, though she was too much of a woman to become a "public" character, she showed remarkable prescience in political matters—her sympathy with Mr. Fletcher in his advanced Liberal ideas forming an early and strong bond between them that remained unbroken to the last; whilst she was one of the first to propose, and took great trouble in carrying on, a female benefit society in Edinburgh, for the relief of maid-servants and other poor women in sickness. With great personal beauty and rare conversational powers, such as in the cases of others have led to frivolous and vain indulgences, she maintained a serious and truly religious tone of thinking; many little evidences of an unpretending piety and self-devotion revealing themselves in the course of her story. She was spared to a ripe old age, and, as all through her life she had the fortune to be thrown amongst people of more or less note, it can be readily conceived that her biography adds another to that valuable class which reveals high types of individual character growing and developing steadily in the midst of various and sometimes untoward circumstances, and with that tone of true domesticity which gave such an interest to Mr. Hare's "Memorials of a Quiet Life," and to Mr. Gilbert's "Life of Ann Taylor." For upwards of forty years Mrs. Fletcher lived in or near Edinburgh—the friend of almost all who were celebrated and worthy in it, and later, she resided at Rugby, for the sake of the education of her grandchildren, and also at the Cumberland Lakes, and in Yorkshire.

On almost every page of the book we meet with most quotable matter. We can only afford the space to give a sketch of Mr. Fletcher and his opinions as a Liberal far in advance of his time—his relations, and those of his wife, to the *Edinburgh Review* and the reform in opinion and feeling which it brought about and the prejudices it dissipated—and then present a graphic picture of Edinburgh society in the early years of the century. This is Mrs. Fletcher's description of her husband's political views:—

"Mr. Fletcher was an ardent admirer of the first principles of the French Revolution. He loved liberty

\* *Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, with Letters and Family Memorials.* Edited by the Survivor of her Family. (Edmonstone and Douglas.)



from an enlarged sense of philanthropy, not out of party spirit, but because he firmly believed that a free Government was the only means of promoting national improvement and happiness. He had devoted the last ten years of his life to obtaining for Scotland that thorough reform which he conceived would lead to Parliamentary reform, and to the emancipation of Scotland from that vile system of irresponsible municipal government and Parliamentary corruption which disgraced and depressed it, and made it a bye-word among its English neighbours. This feeling was so strong in my husband's mind that it might be called his master-passion. I believe he would have gone to the block in defence of his political principles as cheerfully as any martyr that ever bled in that good cause. But his sound judgment tempered his enthusiasm, and prevented his ever doing any rash or foolish thing. He never did that which he feared to avow. He was solicited in the winter of 1792, by the celebrated Thomas Muir, to join the Society of the 'Friends of the People.' I remember Mr. Muir's calling on him one evening in Hill-street, and I heard them at high words in an adjoining room. When his visitor went away, Mr. Fletcher told me that Muir had quitted him much dissatisfied because he could not persuade him to join the society. Mr. Fletcher added:—'I believe him to be an honest enthusiast, but he is an ill-judging man. These violent reformers will create such an alarm in the country as must strengthen the Government. The country is not prepared to second their views of annual parliaments and universal suffrage.' The country did become exceedingly alarmed, as he predicted, and the subsequent atrocities committed in France by an unprincipled faction—the worst enemies of liberty—produced such a horror (amongst the higher orders especially) in Scotland, that every man was considered a rebel in his heart who did not take a decided part in supporting Tory measures of Government. At that time, however, and for several years afterwards, such was the terror of Liberal principles in Scotland that no man at the bar professing these could expect a fair share of practice. There being no juries in civil cases, it was supposed that the judges would not decide in favour of any litigant who employed Whig lawyers. Mr. Fletcher always treated this opinion with scorn, as a foul calumny against the Scottish judges, though he suffered under it, being told by some sincere friends that under such an impression they dared not employ him as their advocate. We were often at that time reduced to our last guinea; but such was my sympathy in my husband's public feelings that I remember no period in my married life happier than that in which we suffered for conscience' sake."

The prejudice of the Tories was intense, and it was then as powerful as it was intense. The first effectual blow struck at Scotch Toryism was the *Edinburgh Review*—

"The latter part of 1802," writes Mrs. Fletcher, "was interesting to us in a public way by the commencement of the *Edinburgh Review*. . . . I who knew Edinburgh both before and after its appearance, can bear witness to the electrical effects of its publication on the public mind, and to the large and good results in a political sense that followed its circulation. The authorship of the different articles was discussed at every dinner-table, and I recollect a table-talk occurrence at our house which must have belonged to this year. Mr. Fletcher, though not himself given to scientific inquiries or interests, had been so much struck with the logical and general ability displayed in an article of the young reviewer on Professor Black's Chemistry, that in the midst of a few guests, of whom Henry Brougham was one, he expressed an opinion (while in entire ignorance as to the authorship) to the effect that the man who wrote that article might do or be anything he pleased. Mr. Brougham, who was seated near me at table, stretched eagerly forward and said, 'What, Mr. Fletcher, be anything? May he be Lord Chancellor?' On which my husband repeated his words with emphasis, 'Yes, Lord Chancellor, or anything he desires.' This opinion seems to confirm Lord Cockburn's words in another place concerning the young Henry Brougham of the Speculative Society, that he even then 'scouted his quarry from afar.'"

Here is a graphic sketch of Edinburgh society in 1811:—

"The society of Edinburgh at that time was delightful. The men then most distinguished in social intercourse, alike by literary reputation and amiable manners in society, were Walter Scott, Mr. Jeffrey, Dr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Thomas Thomson, Professor Playfair, Mr. Pillans, the Rev. Dr. Alison. A little before this time the forms of social meetings had somewhat changed from what they were. I knew Edinburgh first. Large dinner parties were less frequent, and supper parties—I mean hot suppers—were generally discarded. In their place came large evening parties (sometimes larger than the rooms could conveniently hold), where card-playing generally gave place to music or conversation. The company met at nine and parted at twelve o'clock. Tea and coffee were handed about at nine, and the guests sat down to some light cold refreshments later on in the evening; people did not in these parties meet to eat, but to talk and listen. There you would see a group (chiefly of ladies) listening to the brilliant talk of Mr. Jeffrey; in a different part of the room, perhaps, another circle, amongst whom were pale-faced, reverential looking students, lending their ears to the playful imaginative discussions of Dr. Brown, while Professor Playfair would sometimes throw in an ingenious or quiet remark that gave fresh animation to the discourse. On other occasions old Mr. Mackenzie would enliven the conversation with anecdotes of men and manners gone by. It was this winter that Mrs. Apreece and Mrs. Waddington divided the admiration of the Edinburgh circles between them—the one attractive by the vivacity of her conversation, the other by her remarkable beauty and the grace of her manners. Her eldest daughter, then an intelligent girl, was afterwards the wife of Baron Bunsen. I may remark that it was in this society that Lord John Russell, then the inmate of Professor Playfair, used to spend some of the evening hours that he could spare from hard study. The enlightened philosophy of Mr. Playfair's mind, when brought into close contact with his own youthful aspirations, may have contributed to

give Lord John's mind that high tone of political morality for which he has since been so distinguished."

In the latter part of the volume we have interesting reminiscences of Wordsworth, Rogers, Dr. Arnold, and many more, so that our readers will readily believe that this is a book of great interest and of a most readable character.

#### THE LATE W. H. BROOKFIELD.\*

It is one of the many misfortunes of the necessarily sectarian life which is imposed upon us all in this country, that we know so little of the brave and good men who live beyond our own comparatively narrow circles. We read of them after they are dead; then, suddenly, a blank is felt, and we say to ourselves, "We ought to have known this man while he was living; would that we could have known him!" Some such feeling there will be with many who may read these sermons of Mr. Brookfield, and the beautiful little memoir with which Lord Lyttelton has prefaced them. We have a few words to say of both.

Our only knowledge of Mr. Brookfield, prior to the publication of this work, was obtained through the reports which he made to the Privy Council Committee as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. At one time we read those reports, year by year; but it is clear from what we now know that, for the time being, the man was absorbed by the official, for they gave us no intimation of the sort of person who wrote them. Quite the contrary. Who could have imagined that this comparatively dry, if skilful, annual compilation was the production of one of the most humorous men in England, of a great favourite of society, and yet a man who could pour out to an enthralled congregation words that burned into the heart like fire, biting through seared consciences and often-times setting forth truth as few men are capable of doing, with much of terrible nakedness? Yet such a man, if we have read his memoir and his sermons rightly, was the late Mr. Brookfield.

We will not follow this memoir through all its details—although those details are not so many as we could have wished. We may repeat, however, that Mr. Brookfield was the son of a clergyman at Sheffield, that he was articled to a solicitor, afterwards went to Cambridge, was subsequently appointed curate of St. James's, Piccadilly, married a daughter of Sir Charles Elton, by which he became brother-in-law of Hallam, and afterwards was appointed an inspector of schools, which office he held for seventeen years. His health compelled him to resign this post, and he was appointed Rector of Somerby and Reader at the Rolls Chapel. He died in 1874, nearly sixty-five years of age.

It is noticeable that, in common with some of the best of men, Mr. Brookfield felt a "sense of unfitness" for the ministry. This was overcome, and certainly it seems to have been the office for which he was best adapted. Certainly also it was one in which he secured the profoundest respect and reverence of various persons. Lord Lyttelton states that he helped him once as lay visitor at St. Luke's, and he testifies to Mr. Brookfield's careful ministrations amongst the poor. There are many rare testimonies of a similar kind in this volume. One of the most striking is from Miss Thackeray, who tells us that in Thackeray's "Curate's Walk," the curate was Brookfield, who was then curate of St. James's. Miss Thackeray says:—

"My father, telling us once about this very essay, said that he had never seen any one enter more kindly and excellently into such work. Mr. Brookfield seemed to understand his poor people with admirable instinct, and to know how to speak to them, to deal with their wants, and how to meet them on their own ground."

And here the same writer gives us one of the most beautiful traits of Brookfield's character:—

"I remember myself once walking over a stubble-field at Somerby with Mr. Brookfield, and hearing him talk about his parishioners there. He was ill even then, and bearing much pain and languor with courage and patience and reserve, though I did not know it at the time. 'How can I preach to him? what is there for him to deny himself?' he said, as an old man staggered past with some great load upon his head. 'He gets up at four in the morning; he works all day long in the field, through all weathers and winds; he crawls home at night, stupefied with fatigue and crippled with rheumatism, to fling himself down to sleep; he never complains; he dines contentedly off dry bread, and a bit of bacon perhaps on Sundays. He has had nothing better for years; he will never have anything else to expect. He is honest, patient, industrious, self-denying. It is he who preaches the sermon, not I.'"

How many seem to have known this man, and yet how many neither knew him, nor knew

\* *Sermons*. By the Rev. W. H. BROOKFIELD, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Somerby, Lincolnshire. Edited by Mrs. BROOKFIELD. With a Biographical Notice by Lord Lyttelton. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

that fact! We come across a sentence from Mr. Kinglake about him, and next a quotation from Lord Houghton, who says, "He was 'endowed with a special gift of preaching, which illustrated spiritual and moral truth by 'a sound sense, acute wit and mental sympathy, that attracted men of the highest culture.' Then comes a note from the Master of Trinity relating to his extraordinary powers of mimicry and humour, 'unlike that 'of any other person,' and a finely elaborated notice from Mr. Spedding mainly relating to the same qualities. Mr. Tennyson joins in this rare chorus. Let us quote his sonnet:—

"Brooks, for they call'd you so that knew you best,  
Old Brooks, who loved so well to mouth my rhymes,  
How oft we two have heard St. Mary's chimes!  
How oft the Cantab supper, host and guest,  
Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!  
How oft with him we paced the walk of limes,  
Him, the lost light of those dawn-golden times,  
Who loved you well! Now both are gone to rest;  
You man of humorous-melancholy mark,  
Dead of some inward agony—is it so?  
Our kindler, trustier Jacques, past away!  
I cannot laud this life, it looks so dark:  
Ere'st I saw—dream of a shadow, go—  
God bless you. I shall join you in a day."

Perhaps, however, the best balanced analyses are from the pens of Sir Henry Taylor and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, which, with many others, are given in Lord Lyttelton's Memoir. It is these, and the brave sermons which follow, which will create the feeling that, although we never saw Mr. Brookfield, we feel that, now that he is dead, we have lost a friend.

We have read the sermons published in this volume with that interest which interest in such a man would naturally excite. While they do not to us seem to reach the high standard which we should have expected from Lord Lyttelton and Lord Houghton's descriptions, they are unquestionably of a very superior order. Lord Lyttelton says that he might denote "the great 'eloquence, great pathos, great force of practical application,'" and Lord Houghton, in the epitaph over Mr. Brookfield's grave, says:—

"He was endowed with a special gift of preaching,  
Which illustrated spiritual and moral truth  
By a sound sense, acute wit, and mental sympathy,  
That attracted men of the highest culture."

We do not recognise the great eloquence and the great pathos,—probably, as in many other cases, the man was needed for this to be felt, so that the living heart could speak to the living heart, with kindling eye and fervent tongue. But what we do recognise is the sound sense, the high culture, and scathing application, so that we can perfectly understand how a hearer could say that he "felt as if skinned from head to foot." Of all the sermons in the volume, we have liked best that on the "Death of the Prince Consort"; "Agree with thine adversary quickly"—where fine moral power is exhibited; and the two last on the "Temptation in the Wilderness," which seem to us to have more strength of style than the others. But all are good, and many will, with us, thank Mrs. Brookfield for this opportunity of becoming acquainted with them.

#### "A ROSE IN JUNE."†

Mrs. Oliphant is almost inexhaustible. Yet she never writes without conveying some fresh conception of character, illuminating some novel type, and making it stand forth clear and recognisable. In the present case, she has eschewed wholly the tendency "to deal with morbid 'natures,' in which process the element of pain with her sometimes seems so wrought upon as to raise the question whether she had not theoretically set out with the purpose of showing how far it could strictly be made subject of art. The Rector of Dinglefield,—so inclined to æsthetic self-indulgences, to whom his daughter Rose is really a "Rose in June," while his poor wife, troubled with many cares, is too literally the Martha which he playfully makes her in name—is every way a careful study, just touched with that subdued air of cynicism, which Mrs. Oliphant can so cunningly communicate without destroying *vraisemblance*, or weakening the sympathy which is essential to dramatic creation. Her subject is simple; but out of a few characters she makes a most interesting world. The rector, his wife and daughters, a rich suitor who is all unloved, and a poor one who is favoured, and a few gossiping ladies of Dinglefield—that is an old-fashioned mixture, but it is enough, and you have a story which holds the interest so that you are now and again surprised at yourself, and refuse for a time to acknowledge the spell that is laid upon you. Here is a simple story, almost without a plot, which yet affects you precisely as if it were the most perfectly elaborated plot in the world. The gradual development of Rose's character, the first stir-

\* Arthur Hallam.

† *A Rose in June*. By Mrs. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c., &c. (London: Harv and Blackett.)



rings of love for the young sailor Wodehouse, the devotion of rich Mr. Inledon towards her, and the dying desire of Mr. Damerel that his daughter should marry Mr. Inledon, which is so skilfully made use of by the mother, Martha, that the girl is coerced into an assent—all this is done with admirable delicacy and tact, as well as the scheme of Mr. Inledon to get Wodehouse sent out of the way by asking for his promotion to a ship, by which he entirely defeats his own end. But we must not tell more of the plot—it is by no means elaborate, as we have said, but simple, suiting well to the style and character. The real strength of the story lies in the skilful disclosure of delicate traits of character, the mutual action and reaction of associated minds one upon another, and the exhibition of a common pervading fate as potent in the minor as in the greater affairs of life—an element which no light writer of our time has done more to exhibit and make effective in action. Mrs. Oliphant seems to set her face against all forms of scheming. We defeat, and can defeat, no one but ourselves when we descend to impose on others, it matters not in how trifling matters. Time with her, too, "wronges the wronger till he render right." Mr. Inledon is the man who in this simple story has to render right for a wrong which conferred a benefit, instead of doing an injury on the person to whom it was done. But not the less is the penalty exacted at the last. The simple view of incident in connection with the underlying tragic *motif* imparts a real grandeur to the work; and, though we are fully alive to a certain diffuseness of style and rambling repetition of common traits, we feel that this is a remarkable production, and such a one as only Mrs. Oliphant could have written. There is so much knowledge alongside of so much freshness, so much naive realism together with quaint wit and far-reaching remark, and such sustained strength and easy reserve, as marks complete mastery of the medium chosen. Nothing could well be finer than the description of the misery of the dying rector over the possibilities of death—mixing up æsthetic criticisms with puzzling over the dumb forgetfulness to which Gray has given so much poetic currency. This is equalled by the picture of Mrs. Damerel's difficulties in the way of meeting her periodical bills just before the creditors became urgent. We can only afford one extract as illustrating Mrs. Oliphant's mingled power of description, sarcasm, character, and racy remark. For the rest the reader must go to the book itself:—

"I think if an angel from heaven came down into a country parish, and a good woman with daughters entertained him unawares, her neighbours would decide at once which of the girls she meant to marry him to. But Mrs. Wodehouse had more justification than most gossips have. She could not forget the little pleading note which her Edward had made her write, entreating Rose to come down if only for one moment, and that the girl had taken no notice of it; though before that expedition to Whetton, to see the Perugino, and Mr. Inledon's great house, Rose had been very well satisfied to have the young sailor at her feet. Mrs. Wodehouse had met the mother and daughter but seldom since, for they had been absorbed in attendance upon the rector; but, when by chance she did encounter them, she felt proud to think that she had never said anything but 'Good morning.' No inquiries after their health had come from her lips. She had retired into polite indifference; though sometimes her heart had been touched by poor Rose's pale cheek, and her wistful look, which seemed to ask pardon. 'I do not mind what is done to me,' Mrs. Wodehouse said to her dear friend and confidant, Mrs. Musgrove, 'but those who slight my son, I will never forgive. I do not see that it is unchristian. It is unchristian not to forgive what is done to yourself, and I am sure no one is less ready to take personal offence than I am.' She was resolved therefore, that, whatever happened, good mornings was all the greeting she would give the Damerels; though, of course, she was very sorry indeed for them, and as anxious as other people as to how they would be left, and where they would go to."

And the picture of how Mrs. Wodehouse struggled to observe this her resolution all through the severe trials of the Damerels is full of humour, fancy, and pathos of the most genuine kind.

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

We are glad to see in *Macmillan's Magazine* a continuation of the singularly able papers on "Natural Religion," and we could almost say equally glad to see the last of the tale of "Castle Daly." Very interesting are the notes taken from Macaulay's copy of "Aristotle on Politics," showing how thoroughly and critically the great writer would read, but the best papers of this month are on Eastern subjects. Such is Mr. Routledge's on the "Political Situation in India"—a situation which the writer considers to be ominous, if not actually dangerous. We read what Mr. Routledge has written with profound regret. He tells us plainly that our hold upon the people is not so strong as it was, that there is neither so much confidence nor so much respect as there used to be,

and that native rulers who once fought for us will not fight for us again. Various causes have contributed to this change, and it is evident that the trial of the Guikwar will lessen our prestige. If Mr. Routledge does not exaggerate, there should be a calm and fearless examination of the present situation. Next, we have marked Sir Bartle Frere's paper on "Zanzibar as a Commercial Power," equally valuable for information and suggestion. Sir Bartle says:—

"The Sultan of Zanzibar doubtless needs support, or rather the considerate friendship of the great European Powers, to enable him to maintain and consolidate the possessions he has inherited. Himself a just, tolerant, and frugal ruler, a leader of tribes which in their days of deepest depression have never sunk into barbarism, and which have shown in three continents their power to subdue and civilise inferior races—closely connected, as he is, with some of the great trading communities of the East, and ruling over a region of unsurpassed natural capabilities, he may reasonably hope for a great destiny awaiting his race in Eastern Africa. Something has been done, though it be but one step of many, to emancipate labour in his dominions. Christian missions, directed by noble-minded and devoted men, are at work to civilise as well as to baptise the negro races, and receive from the Seyyid quite as much favour and protection as our own missions received from our own government in India forty years ago. All who feel for the deep degradation of Equatorial Africa in every age of her history, must bid such a ruler 'God speed' in any undertaking which, like his journey to Europe, tends to bring him more intimately within the pale of civilised nations."

The other papers are one by Mr. Pattison, on "Oxford University History"; by Mr. Escott—a comparison between the Rome of the fifth century and the London of to-day; and a very appreciative notice of Cherubini by Dr. Hiller. It is well that Cherubini should not be allowed to be forgotten.

Mr. Hardy begins his new tale in the *Cornhill*—the "Hand of Ethelberta"—with that freshness which we expected from the author of "Far from the Madding Crowd." The village dialogue is charming. Every one should read with pleasure the charming paper on "British Birds and Bird Lovers." It is the very paper for a summer in the country—nay for summer also in town, for we read—

"The birds indigenous to London may thus be catalogued, according to the frequency of their occurring:—Sparrow, redbreast, starling, rook, thrush, blackbird, blue titmouse. During the severe weather which closed 1874 fieldfares and redwings were picked up starved to death in the great West-End thoroughfares. On one day at the beginning of January, 1874, our friend observed in the Temple Gardens as the snow was melting early in the afternoon a Royston crow, two redwings, two thrushes, a blackbird, several starlings and a moorhen. This was a red-letter day to the lawyer naturalist. The enumeration of these birds will surprise those who fancy that the practical study of ornithology is impossible in London, and nothing has been said of the many summer visitants which attentive observation will discover by their notes at early morning and after the park gates are closed at night. To ascend to a higher family than any which we have hitherto touched, some years ago a pair of sparrow-hawks reared their young among the coils of rope at the feet of Nelson in Trafalgar-square, and another pair for several seasons built and reared their young between the wings of the golden dragon which formed the weather-vane of Bow Church, Cheapside."

We have two classical articles—one on "Penelope and Other Women of Homer," and another on "Horace's Two Philosophies," both of high character. Haven't we read something like "Venetian Popular Legends" before—if we remember rightly in *Household Words*? But they are very curious. Thanks to the author of "Art and Morality" for the healthy teaching, and the true theology and sound principle which he has given us. "The Sceptic: a Tale of Married Life," has also its own teaching. Something for almost every taste, therefore, will be found in this month's *Cornhill*.

We scarcely know what to make of the tale in *Blackwood*, "Under the Mask." If Hawthorne had written it its meaning—if meaning it has—would be apparent; it is not, at present, very obvious, but we suppose we must wait. We are not yet brought to the "Dilemma" in the novel with that title, but we have good writing. Canadians will read with pleasure, and Englishmen with satisfaction, the paper on "Canada as it now is." It is written by one who knows well of what he is writing, but its scope is not broad enough. We should like, at any time, to know more than we do of the religious condition of the country, and at the present time a page or two upon its commercial condition and prospects would have been welcome. We part, this month, from the writer on the "Abode of Snow," who has given us such weird glimpses of the Himalayas and now of the Afghan border. The writer on New Books is a little hard on Mr. Buckle and Mr. Glennie—Mr. Buckle is hardly the man whom one would describe as "poor Mr. Buckle"—but what did that writer say of the Scottish people, and will it be ever forgotten by

Scotchmen? Captain Grant writes of Livingstone as a discoverer, limiting his field to Inner Southern Africa, and denying the assertion that he either knew or discovered anything of the Nile system. Is it not too early to write this? Captain Grant writes, however, scarcely as a partisan, but to settle a matter of fact and to claim for Speke the credit of the first discovery of the Nile sources.

Fraser gives another article on one of the fighting services, and discusses "Our Future Army." No one can deny the ability of the writer, but we hope that few will agree in his conclusions. He tells us that we require "at least four times the number of men we have now under arms," and that we must have conscription. Do you hear that, reader? Are we too, to enter on the mad course of a military nation? Pleasant are the "Recollections of Sir Sterndale Bennett" in these pages, and pleasant is the talk about the "Dalefolk of Cumberland and Westmoreland." Is the writer on "Politics and the Press" quite correct when he says that "after the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has more political authority than any other journal of the age," and is this correct?—

"There are some London papers which make from time to time a display of impartiality on public topics that is truly ludicrous, just as its corresponding reality is worthless—the *Daily News* and the *Standard*. Correctly speaking, the *Daily News* is not the organ of a party, but of a sect. It does not represent, or even affect to represent, the sentiments of the nation, but of a clique and faction of the nation. It views every subject of the day from the same standpoint, and measures it by the same standard. It is the oracle of the Birmingham School League and the oracle of the Nonconformists. Its merits as a newspaper are great. It possesses not merely literary merits of a very high order, but its news is admirably arranged, its intelligence is always early and sometimes exclusive. But no more faith is to be placed on its political estimates than on those of the *Daily Telegraph*, and if at any time it appears to adopt the more independent tone of the two, that is because the special interests of secularism and Nonconformity clash with the general welfare of Liberalism. In other words, the party independence of the *Daily News* is as interested as its dependence; it is artificial and not genuine."

Cannot this writer understand that a sectional journal may be more national than any anti-sectional journal? The author of the article on the Fourth Gospel defends himself with vigour from Dr. Edersheim's criticism. We are glad to read "The International Working Men's Association" for its information, but we must confess to having less sympathy with that body than the writer has. Amongst other papers which may be noted in this month's *Fraser* are one on Jersey Affairs and one on the Condition of Palestine.

Surely our novel-writers are the most prolific of all writers! Here, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mr. Francillon has begun a new tale, "A Dog and his Shadow," of which we hear that it will be the best that that gentleman has written; while Mr. McCarthy never seems to drop his pen. Mr. Walter Thornbury writes this month of the North Pole, and there is a paper of thoroughly discriminating criticism on Signor Salvini's Hamlet. Is the reader an angler? If he be, he will read with enthusiasm "Red Spinner's" article on fishing in the Wandle and the Darent, and make up his mind to spend a day or two on those rivers this summer. "Great People of Yorkshire" are worthy of better notice than Mr. Horace St. John gives them. The editor's "Table Talk" is original, as usual.

This is a remarkably good number of *Temple Bar*. "Leah" is, of course, doing what we should expect her to do. The strange tale of Philip, Duke of Wharton, is well told. What a gap such a life puts between this age and that of Anne! Lady Pollock writes suggestively on the "Poet and the Stage," and there is a beautiful little sketch of "Jeanne"—one of those dainty tales which the author of "Patty" can write so well. But the pleasantest paper in *Temple Bar* is "A Month in a Japanese Farmhouse"—a paper that makes one love one's kind, so genial is it, and so happily are this pleasant, intelligent, hospitable people drawn. The next best paper is on "Napoleon and the Peninsular War"—a good bit of condensed history, which will make plain to many people what they have probably had some difficulty in understanding before. We have another instalment of "Her Dearest Foe"—a pleasant tale with no doubt a pleasant ending.

So is "Wood and Married," in *Tinsley*; but, at the same time, we must protest against the manner in which Guy has entangled poor Dym—Dym being a decided favourite of ours. Other tales, we have to report, are going on well, and Mr. Mortimer Collins's will read well when it is all put together. Dr. Maurice Davies discourses of various matters, and persons, especially ecclesiastical, in this clerical Bohemian style which is now so familiar



to us. *Apocryphos* of the recent appointment of Dr. Hessey—

"It seems to take one back to the soporiferous old days of Greek-play bishops; but Dr. Hessey is a good man, and Mr. MacLagan is a more fortunate one than the senior curate of Kensington, who, after working more than twenty years with the late vicar, and being petitioned for by two thousand of the parishioners, gets—his *congratulations*. Long service is not to be paid for in the corruptible coin of preferment. It is only examining chaplains who get such poor rewards as Much Hadham and Kensington. Well, it is better promotion should go to examining chaplains than to nephews. Something will be done one of these days to remedy what to all but the ecclesiastical mind looks like a grievance—very plain-spoken folk people say, an abuse. Supposing the 'inferior clergy,' as a body, tired of the cold shade, were to join the Liberation Society *en masse* and take to setting up conventicles. Supposing the Ritualists, in anything like 'considerable' numbers, did the same on this present First of July, how far off would disestablishment be then? It would settle the Bishop of Peterborough's much-debated question of ecclesiastical traffic much sooner than debating it in the House of Lords. By the way, some of these uncomfortable writers to the newspapers have been asking whether Bishop Magee did not once do something in the way of traffic himself in the matter of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and Quebec Chapel, London. Supposing his lordship did, how can we learn the evils of any system better than by sad experience!"

In the *Argosy* the tales are getting on capably if we can use that word with any appropriateness when the end of both seems to be the gallows. Miss Kavanagh is as happy as usual, and there is a curious article on "A Cypher Telegram," which will open the eyes of the uninitiated. Here, also, is a paper on "Wagner," and here again he is referred to as one of the "Kings of music." By-the-by, has anyone noticed how much writing there is about music and the drama now? The national taste is certainly setting with strength in those directions.

The most interesting papers in the *Victoria* are on "Sense and Dogs," and "Living above one's Income," and the "Uses of Colour." There is good suggestive writing in each of these articles. We are glad to see the *Argosy* striking up in favour of the boarding-out system; for we shall need all the literary help that the best pens can give to get that system generally adopted. Mr. E. R. Barrett writes another good article on China in this number, this time on "Suchow."

*Cassell's Family Magazine* is, as usual, distinguished by its apt variety. This journal should be a favourite in the house for the number of its useful articles. This month, for instance, we have "How to keep things bright," "Going to the Sea-side," "Savoury Dishes," and "Chit-chat on Dress," all with good practical advice. There are a dozen other articles of fiction, travels, &c., including the customary sensational tale by Mr. David Ker. The *Quarter* has, especially, many superior articles of religious character, amongst which we call attention to one by the Rev. J. H. Hitchens.

*Sunday at Home* commences with a pretty Scotch tale, but the best papers are "A Day at Norfolk Island," where we have one more sketch of the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty"; an interesting account of a Quaker field meeting in Indiana, and a well-written life of Dean Close. The pages for the young are charming, and once more we commend Mr. Newman Hall's sermons for little children. The *Leisure Hour* is distinguished by an admirable paper from Dr. Rimbault on the music of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's meetings, and on the influence of music generally. Dr. Rimbault predicts wide popularity for Mr. Sankey's hymns and tunes. The editor has begun a series of papers on "Wales and the Welsh," which we hope will be read by Englishmen who do not know and do not care half enough about their sister people. How many, for instance, know that "the Welsh" have more books in proportion, taking the population into consideration, than any other nation "on the face of the earth?" Other articles, making a very fresh number, are "Daybreak on the Dome of St. Paul's," "Conversation" (very good), "Port Royal," "Recollections of an Aero-naut," &c.

*Good Words* has its two tales by Mrs. Oliphant, and Miss Ingelow, both going on well, but we have most enjoyed Professor Thomson's letter from the Challenger, and Professor Shairp's paper on the Homeric element in the poetry of Scott. Both are extremely quotable, and so is Miss Mayo's brief sermon on "Self-sacrifice." The Marquis of Lorne contributes to this number a "Legend of Mull" in good verse, closing in fine dramatic style.

In the *Sunday Magazine* Mr. Page sketches Holloway and Pentonville Prisons and Prisoners, and we have a life of Basil the Great from Mr. Gib. "Johanna Chandler" was one of the angels living amongst us who was known to too few. How is it that the world too often hears of such people only

when they are "translated"? Amongst other papers there are, "Heathenism in the Hawaiian Islands," and a good sketch of "Brother Rutherford," by the well-known Riverside Visitor.

In the *Family Treasury* we turn first and naturally to the notice of the late Rev. W. Arnot, of Edinburgh, who, for five years, and until his death, was the conductor of that journal. The notice is one that stimulates rather than satisfies. How can the life of such a man be put into five or six pages? Mr. Macgregor has, however, written a genial notice of a good and brave man, of whom it may now be said, in Mr. Spurgeon's words, "Heaven is the richer for dear Arnot's death." This number of the magazine, which he once edited, is, apart from this, a good number. *Our Own Fireside* is attractive by its refined religiousness. There are good papers by Canon Miller and Mr. Arnold, while Shirley Hibberd, that unequalled Nature writer, contributes a seasonable article on "Summer Pictures." In the *Christian Treasury*, conducted by Dr. Bonar, will also be found many papers for Sunday reading. Nor must we forget Lady Barker's *Evening Hours*, with the editor's instructive article on the "Kitchen," Miss Tytler's tale, and a host of other good writing, and, therefore, good readings.

Our children have, just now, a wealth of literature such as no children ever before enjoyed. Who, even half-a-dozen years ago, could have imagined such a magazine as *Good Things*? Here it is, full to repletion of all kinds of good writing, by George MacDonald, Matthew Browne, Henry Kingsley, William Gilbert, and others, with fairy tales, travellers' tales, sketches, and Mrs. Broderip's capital "Puzzledom." Then we have *Aunt Judy*, once more pleasant and instructive, but would *Judy* give us some more of the "Tales of the Kojah"? We ask because the children have asked. The *Peep Show* occupies a rank of its own, being rather "funnier" than other journals, but (shall we say it?) the funniness does not always provoke laughter. *Little Folks* is capital, at least, so say the little folks, and they are the best judges, and they especially admire some of the illustrations.

No better literary representative of a denomination has been published than the *Congregationalist*, which we read with increasing interest. There are some very superior papers in the July number, notably those on "Taking thought for others," the "Banishment of Roger Williams," Dr. Halley's "Recollections of Old Dissent," and "Archdeacon Denison." Scarcely any more interesting papers relating to Nonconformist history have been published than those by Dr. Halley; scarcely any more powerful than the series of which "Archdeacon Denison" is one. We have also received the *Evangelical*, which has a good paper by Dr. Stoughton on "Forefathers' Day," the *United Presbyterian Magazine*, the *General Baptist Magazine*, the *Scottish Congregationalist*, etc.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*A Plea for Mercy to Animals.* By JAMES MACAULAY, A.M., M.D., editor of the "Leisure Hour." (Religious Tract Society.) It is pitiable that, in the times in which we live, such a work as this should be necessary, that anything should be required to be said to stimulate love to animals; that the brutal suffering often inflicted upon them by man should need to be deprecated; above all, that we should have to reason with men of culture, whose profession is humanity, upon such a subject. This is what Dr. Macaulay has done in a work exhaustive, painstaking, and eloquent. Dr. Macaulay treats his subject in four divisions—1. Claims of the Lower Animals to Humane Treatment from Men; 2. Various Forms of Needless Suffering inflicted by Men; 3. Means of Prevention, Legal and Educational; 4. Vivisection and other Experiments on Living Animals. In the first section the moral and religious aspect of the question are very admirably stated, and we have some exquisite anecdotes of animal fidelity, intelligence, and acuteness. In the same section, instances of cruelty, sometimes thoughtless, are narrated—such as those practised by drovers, in sea transit, in slaughtering, in the use of horses, and in common sports and field sports. Here, to state the facts is to state the argument. We are glad to see, in the third section, that the author does not rely too much upon law. He rightly says that it is "by the education of the young, and by the influence of public opinion, that in this, as in many other social questions, the greatest good can be done." Here, too, he bears testimony to the valuable work done by the admirable "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Recent discussion has made us all painfully familiar with the subject of

"Vivisection." Some details relating to it, given by Dr. Macaulay, are simply horrible. The author denies, on the broadest grounds, its utility, but gives a candid consideration to Sir Thomas Watson's suggestions, which, he says, would put an end "to ninety or even ninety-nine out of a hundred experiments." Still, he adheres to his own judgment, and to that judgment we, too, adhere. In writing this work Dr. Macaulay has done a service to humanity.

#### Gleanings.

An English composer is engaged upon an oratorio to be called "The Deluge." He cannot complain of a dry subject.

An American Sunday-school scholar being asked what became of men who deceive their fellow-men, promptly exclaimed, "They go to Europe."

A correspondent of the *Paris Figaro* has been to Liverpool, and asserts that there hearses stand for hire in ranks like the *fiacres* do on the Boulevards.

A gentleman said that he had been supping on a curious dish which he had never seen before—calves' tails. "Extremes meet," was the comment of a pleasant friend.

When are stockings like dead men?—When they are men-died; when their souls are departed; when they are in holes; when they are past healing; when they are no longer on their last legs.

Said a little girl to another, "My ma can take all her teeth out of her month, and yours can't." "I've got a dead grandma, and you haven't," was the retort.

A queer misprint appears in a new volume of poems. The passage in which it occurs reads as follows:—

Stagnant green,  
Stewed with the bones of lovers that have been.  
For "stewed" read "strewed."

AN IRISH BULL.—In the 4th Clause of the County Boards (Ireland) Bill discussed on Wednesday in the House of Commons, which treats of claims for compensation, there is the following bull:—"If the claim shall arise from any murder before the death of the persons alleged to be murdered."

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—A charity sermon was preached in a well-known West-end church, and the collection boxes were being handed round for contributions. The person in charge of one of the boxes arrived in due course at an eminent Q.C., seated in the corner of a pew, who had not awoke from his sermon nap. A vigorous nudge aroused the somnolent one; he glanced sleepily at the box, and then, smiling blandly, said, in an audible tone, "Thank you, I don't smoke," and quietly dropped off again. The faces of the gentleman who was soliciting contributions and of the immediate neighbours of the Q.C., for the space of about forty seconds afforded an interesting and amusing study.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.—The *Orkney Herald* gives an amusing account of an incident which occurred in the parish church of Birsay some time ago. During the singing of the first Psalm a goose entered the church and quietly "waddled" up the passage towards the pulpit, just as the preacher had got out of tune and almost come to a standstill—a not very unusual occurrence at that time. The minister, observing the goose, leaned over the pulpit, and addressing the church-officer, said, "R—, put out the goose." The functionary not observing the presence of the feathered parishioner, and supposing that the minister's direction had reference to the precentor, marched up to that individual, and to the no small amusement of the meagre congregation, collared him, saying at the same time, "Come out o' that, fallow!"

THREE FOOLS IN THE GOSPEL.—Hugh Peters, a well-known preacher in the times of the Commonwealth, holding forth one day on the neglect of duty of which Christians were too often guilty, made the following remarks:—"My beloved, observe there are three fools in the Gospel; for being bid to the wedding-supper, everyone had his excuse. The first had hired a farm, and must go to see it. Had not he been a fool, he would have seen it before he bought it. The second had purchased a yoke of oxen, and he must go to try them. He also was a fool, because he did not try them before he bought them. The third had just been married, and, without any compliment, said plainly he could not come. He was a fool, too, for by this he showed that one woman drew him away more than a yoke of oxen did the farmer."

THE NEW POTATO DISEASE.—Mr. Shirley Hibberd writes to the *Times* to explain that the new potato disease is not likely to be by any means so destructive as that with which we have for many years been familiar. Mr. Hibberd points out that the disease has only attacked the fast-growing and spongy American varieties; that the portion of those affected does not exceed more than five per cent.; and that the English varieties have altogether escaped. He is also further of opinion that the disease is not contagious, and that healthy plants may be grown side by side with those which are unquestionably affected. Another grain of comfort in Mr. Hibberd's opinion is to be found in the fact that the disease can be detected in the tuber before setting, so that diseased samples can be at once rejected. Under all these circumstances, it would seem that the new disease is not likely to obtain much hold or to cause the potato grower very serious loss.



**HINTS TO FRUIT EATERS.**—M. Garnier, a French physician, who gives details of a death from eating too many strawberries in one of the French medical periodicals, the *Lyon Medical*, takes the opportunity of pointing the moral by giving some advice as to how to eat strawberries without injury to the health. He recommends persons who can eat this fruit in its natural condition with impunity not to eat many at a time, and is of opinion that a certain amount of sugar singularly facilitates their absorption, and still more, digestion. The juice and scraped rind of a lemon mixed are sometimes useful for the same purpose, but generally this mixture, even if compounded with powdered sugar, does not agree with everyone. It is the same with strawberries and cream. His last recommendation is never to eat strawberries alone; they should always be accompanied by other food, which should precede them in the digestive tube. All that has been said of strawberries applies with greater force to raspberries, which are still more indigestible; but is not true of cherries, currants, and gooseberries, inasmuch as in their case chemical decomposition is much slower.—*London Medical Record*.

**HOW TO LOWER A HIGH TEMPERATURE.**—Every child at school learns something about the influence of water in modifying climate, and any person, however ill-informed, who has passed through a floricultural exhibition, or a building like the Crystal Palace, must have noticed how gratefully cool the atmosphere always is in the immediate neighbourhood of fountains playing. Just the same general lowering of our temperature may be produced in any private sitting-room without the expense of fountains. A basin, or dish, large enough to present a good surface, filled with water, and placed on the centre of a table in the forepart of the day, is amply sufficient for the purpose; the writer has even found an ordinary glass tumbler full of water, renewed once (late in the afternoon) potential enough when he has sat all the day engaged in reading and writing in a small study, on the hottest days we have had during four years past. The hot air takes up the water in the form of atmospheric vapour, and, enacting in little the part of the clouds, diffuses the greater coolness of the water throughout the room until both air and water are at the same point; when that is attained, if the heat of the day be not spent, the water needs renewing. Of course, the effect does not depend upon any specific form of vessel. This may be plain or may be ornamental; it may take the form of a table decoration; it may even—this hint is for the ladies and for artists—be a species of well, with a flower vase springing from the centre, the welcome perfumes of which shall be borne together with cooling influences by the water-charged air; there is only one condition imperative—namely, that free contact of air and water over the whole surface of the latter shall not be obstructed.—*Public Health*.

## AS IT IS

In 'THE TIMES' of Jan. 7th, Dr. HASSALL writes:—"I have made a further analysis of tea; of 18 samples, all were found to be adulterated. They were all artificially coloured with Prussian blue, turmeric, & a mineral powder. The substances used in facing tea serve no useful purpose, but render practicable other more serious adulterations."

3,248 AGENTS—Chemists, Confectioners, &c. in every town sell HORNIMAN'S PACKET TEA.

## AS IT OUGHT TO BE

'At the Docks, where Horniman's Teas are in bond, I took samples from original chests, which I analysed & found perfectly PURE, and free from the usual artificial facing: the quality being equally satisfactory.' Feb. 19, 1874.

A. H. HASSALL, M.D.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Hot summer weather is very apt to produce "nervous irritability," owing to overstraining of the powers of life. The very perfection of the formation of the human body renders it like a complex machine very liable to be thrown out of order—a state that is at once made manifest by the nerves. Holloway's Pills are always the most seasonable and reasonable remedy; they relieve every ailment which is not of a mortal character. As alteratives, stomachics, tonics, and aperients these pills occupy a marked pre-eminence. They restore health and strength, which nervous and dyspeptic sufferers have failed to procure elsewhere, and they confer on the afflicted amongst mankind, the inestimable boon of relief from suffering.

**THE INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,** 227, Gray's Inn-road, King's-cross, is open on Monday and Thursday evenings from six till nine; the City branch, 10, Mitre-street, Aldgate, on Wednesday and Friday evenings. The institution is free to the necessitous poor; payment is required from other applicants.

**DELICATE CHILDREN.**—Weakening diseases require tonic treatment.—The condition of the blood in children suffering from general debility, rickets, spinal disease, wasting, paralysis and consumption; from spasmodic croup, epilepsy, worms, weak eyes and all eruptions, is one of poverty, requiring a tonic to enrich it, and clear the system from all impurities. The best medicine for all the above ailments is Steadman-Phillips' Tonic Drops, which will add colour to the cheeks and restore the little patients to robust health, and parents should not fail to give them a proper course. Prices 13d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. Of all chemists, or a large bottle sent for 5s. P.O.O. by the Proprietor of Steadman's Teething Powders, the safest remedy of their kind for infants' teething. Depot, 74, East-road, London, N.

**AFTER** an experience of over forty years, it has been established that there are few instances of defects of the hair which cannot be arrested, neutralised, or remedied by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, and the favourable effect may be seen at once, and though the hair may have become grey, thin, or faded, it may be renewed and restored to all the glossy loveliness of which it is susceptible. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

**DYEING AT HOME.**—JUDSON'S DYES are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bennets, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

## BIRTHS.

**TILLOTSON.**—June 28, at the Manse, Marlborough, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. R. J. C. Tillotson, of a son.  
**ANTHONY.**—July 6, the wife of W. B. Anthony, Collegiate School, Belper, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

**MARSHALL—HUTCHINSON.**—June 29, at the Congregational Church, East Retford, the Rev. John William Marshall, of Alford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Clara Hutchinson, of West Retford.

**SMITH—WEBSTER.**—June 29, at the Highbury Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Clarence Smith, of Chislehurst, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Webster, of 15, Highbury-hill.

**MOORE—SUGDEN.**—June 30, at the Congregational Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, D.D., William Henry Moore, Moray House, Lee, S.E., to Lucy Bateman, second daughter of the late D. G. Sugden, of Bonegate House, Brighouse.

**STUBLEY—TAYLOR.**—June 30, at the Congregational Church, Batley, by the Rev. J. Rae, B.A., John, eldest son of James Stubley, of the firm of G. and J. Stubley, Batley, to Adeline, eldest daughter of Joshua Taylor, Healey House, Batley.

**ROOKE—GOODMAN.**—On June 30, at Belvedere, Kent, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. G. Rooke, B.A., of Frome, brother of the bridegroom, Alfred Bradley Rooke, third son of Thomas James Rooke, of 3, Highbury Hill, London, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Goodman, of Heath House, Belvedere.

**ALLBROOK—FRITH.**—July 1, at Cambridge-heath Congregational Church, Hackney, by the Rev. William Marshall, Benjamin Ebenezer, third son of Mr. J. B. Allbrook, of Victoria-park-road, South Hackney, to Ann Sophia, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Frith, of Pownall-road, Dalston.

**MOORE—JONES.**—July 3, at the Congregational Chapel, Camberwell Green, by the Rev. Clement Clemance, B.A., William Nichol Moore, son of the late Samuel Moore, of Baldock, Herts, to Benedicta Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Theodore Jones, of Grove Lane, Camberwell. No cards.

## DEATHS.

**HIPWELL.**—On Sunday, June 20, at Yarmouth, Eliza, the beloved wife of William Hipwell, of Sharnbrook, aged 64. She was buried at Sharnbrook on June 24th.

**SULLY.**—July 4, at Elm Grove, Wembdon, Bridgwater, Thomas Stoute Sully, B.A. Lond., eldest son of George Bryant and Mary Sully. Aged 20.

**GILES.**—June 24, the Rev. John Eustace Giles, pastor of the Baptist Church, Clapham-common, aged 70.

**SANGSTER.**—June 29, in his 38th year, Mr. Joseph Sangster, of Hackney, the brother of Mr. Sangster, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**BAINES.**—July 3, at Stoney-gate, Leicester, John Baines, J.P., in his 64th year.

## FUNERAL REFORM.

The LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY conducts Funerals with simplicity, and with great economy. Prospectus free.—Chief Office, 2, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

**EPPE'S COCOA.**—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

**VALENTINO VISQUEE LIBERIS.**—"A preparation known as Dr. Ridge's Patent (cooked) Food is excellent for infants and invalids. It will be found a very useful preparation for making custards, puddings, and similar preparations for the nursery and sick room."—Extract from "Casell's Household Guide." Supplied by most chemists and grocers in 1s. packets and 2s. 6d. tins.—Dr. Ridge and Co., Royal Food Mills, Kingsland, N.

**CAPTAIN ALLEN YOUNG,** of the Arctic Yacht Fox, now of the Pandora, says, "BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER keeps well, and answers admirably for raising Bread without Yeast," so that Crews of Ships on long voyages can always have fresh Bread, Tea Cakes, Scones, Norfolk Dumplings, and avoid Weevily Biscuits.

The Queen's private Baker says it is "a most useful invention." Borwick's Baking Powder makes Bread and Pastry light and wholesome; and with it these articles can be made in a few minutes.

**LOVELINESS ON THE INCREASE.**—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among ladies everywhere. Complexions radiant with snowy purity, and tinged with the roseate hue of health, are commonly met with wherever it is used. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in bottles, and elegant toilet case at 3s. 6d. Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

## Advertisements.

**PERPETUAL INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY.** Incorporated. Established 1851.

16, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Deposits received daily at 3 per cent. Paid-up Shares of £10, £25, £50, and £100 at 4 per cent., payable Half-yearly, and withdrawable at one week's notice.

Advances made upon Houses and Lands, repayable by easy instalments.

Applications for Shares, Loans, or Agencies will receive prompt attention.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

BENNETT,

65 & 64,  
CHEAPSIDE.

WATCHES

BENNETT'S  
GOLD PRESENTATION  
WATCHES,  
FROM £10 TO £100.

CLOCKS

TO CLOCK  
PURCHASERS.  
JOHN BENNETT, having  
just completed great alterations  
in his Clock Show-Rooms,  
is enabled to offer to pur-  
chasers the most extensive  
Stock in London, comprising  
Clocks for the Drawing,  
Dining Rooms, and Presentation  
of the highest quality and  
newest designs at the lowest  
prices.JOHN BENNETT, WATCH and CLOCK  
MANUFACTORY, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL,** 120, HAGLEY ROAD, EDGEMOND, near BIRMINGHAM, conducted by Mr. F. EWEN, with the aid of an efficient staff of resident and visiting masters, will REOPEN on MONDAY, Aug. 2nd.

**MUSICAL GOVERNESS.—WANTED,** after Midsummer, a RE-ENGAGEMENT by a YOUNG LADY of some experience. Teaches Vocal and Instrumental Music, Calisthenics, English, &c.—Address, Stella, Milton Mount College, Gravesend, Kent.

**CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK,** MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, 11, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.

First Issue of Capital—£500,000, in subscriptions of One Pound and upwards.

Interest in lieu of dividend, 18 per cent. per annum, paid monthly.

Current accounts opened, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances.

CHEQUE BOOKS SUPPLIED.

The Bank grants Credits and issues Circular Notes for the Continent and America, and transacts every description of sound financial business.

For particulars apply to R. B. OAKLEY, Manager.

THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL  
RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,**

With Immediate Possession and no Rent to pay.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH,**

With Immediate Possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes.—Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FARMHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29 and 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY WITH SAFETY AT 24 PER CENT. INTEREST.**

Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK. All sums under £50 repayable upon demand. Current Accounts opened similar to ordinary Bankers. Cheque-books supplied. English and Foreign Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and Advances made thereon.

Office Hours from 10 till 4; on Mondays from 10 till 2, and on Saturdays from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained post free on application to

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

**CITY ROYAL PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM SALOON.**—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., having completed the rebuilding and enlargement of their premises, invite all buyers to inspect their varied STOCK of PIANOFORTES, Harmoniums, and American Organs. Specialities:—New Boudoir Model Pianette, in walnut, with truss legs on plinths, full compass, 25 guineas, the cheapest, strongest, and most elegant pianette yet produced; the Library Model Harmonium, in light oak, 25 guineas; the Gothic Model Harmonium, in dark oak, with handsome antique carving, 70 guineas.

City Depot for Mason and Hamlin's American Organs, No. 48, Cheapside.

**FLUTES.**—The NEW MODEL FLUTE (old fingering), for beauty and volume of tone unsurpassed, 24 guineas and seven guineas. Also Rudall and Co.'s Prize Medal Flutes, new and second-hand. A great variety of second-hand flutes of all fingerings, at

KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s Manufactory, 48, Cheapside.

**BANJOES.**—The New CHEAPSIDE Model is the best. Machine head, covered back, &c., 5 guineas; other models 1 to 12 guineas. The new scale for pasting on the fingerboard 6d. nett. The new Instruction Book, with full directions for learning the Banjo, and a large collection of airs, songs, &c., 6s. nett. Keith, Prowse and Co., 48, Cheapside.

**MUSICAL BOXES by NICOLE, FRERES.**—KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine, well-tuned instruments, a selection of more than 400 boxes, with all the recent improvements, from £4 to £150. Buyers are requested, before purchasing, to visit the new saloons, specially devoted to the sale of these enchanting instruments, which for quality have no equal. Musical Box and Self-acting Instrument Depot, No. 48, Cheapside.



# WILLIAM TARN & CO., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS AND SILK MERCERS.

## DEPARTMENTS.—House Furnishing.

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE  
DINING ROOM FURNITURE  
BED ROOM FURNITURE  
BEDDING  
OFFICE FURNITURE  
CARPETS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
FLOOR CLOTHS, &c.  
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY  
TABLE LINEN, &c.  
CORNICES, POLES, FRINGES, &c.

A Furniture Catalogue, containing 550 Drawings, on Application.

## DEPARTMENTS.—Silk Mercers, &c.

SILKS, VELVETS, &c.  
MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c.  
LACE, RIBBONS, AND HABERDASHERY  
FURS, PARASOLS  
HOSIERY, GLOVES  
BONNETS, MILLINERY, &c.  
LADIES' OUTFITS, AND BABY LINEN.  
DRESS MATERIALS  
COSTUMES, AND DRESSMAKING.

Stocks Large, Choice, and well-assorted in Prices, Colours, and Qualities.

Our extensive premises, large stock, and numerous staff, enable us to carry out orders to any extent with promptness, combined with moderate charges.

Patterns sent free. Country orders, if accompanied by a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY & NEW KENT ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E.

### ELANDUDNO ENGLISH BAPTIST CHAPEL

#### PREACHERS FOR THE SEASON.

July 11	Rev. T. MICHAEL, Halifax.
18	Rev. W. WOODS, Nottingham.
25	Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL, London.
August 1	Rev. ARTHUR MURSELL, London.
8	Rev. W. BROCK, D.D.
15	Rev. Dr. BROCK.
22	Rev. Dr. BROCK.
29	Rev. Dr. BROCK.

### CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

MINISTERS or DEACONS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE for SUNDAY SERVICES during the months of July and August, from the Students of this College, are respectfully requested to communicate with Mr. James Menzies, 19, Burchell-street, Queen's-road, Peckham, S.E.

HENRY B. REYNOLDS,  
President of the College.

### PALMER HOUSE SCHOOL, CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

The Principal—Mr. PHILIP STEWART—will be happy to communicate with Parents and Guardians of Youth who are looking for a SELECT SCHOOL with a limited number of Pupils.

### CAVE HOUSE SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE.

Established 1820.

Principals—Messrs. HUNT and GAYFER.

Thorough moral and religious training, sound liberal education, and successful preparation for all Public Examinations guaranteed. Fees, Thirty-six Guineas.

### COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, MIDDLESEX, N., Seven Miles from King's Cross, London.

Established 71 Years.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON and Mr. J. R. THOMSON, B.A.

The Course of Studies is comprehensive, and suited to the requirements of the age.

Terms Twenty-five and Thirty Guineas per annum, according to age and studies. Treatment kind and parental Diet best and unlimited.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

### SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

CANDIDATES for the CONGREGATIONAL MINISTRY desiring admission to this College at the Session which commences in SEPTEMBER NEXT, should apply without delay. Three Scholarships of the value of £50, £40, and £35 per annum, tenable for two years, will be open for competition to students then entering. Particulars of examination and all other necessary information, can be obtained from the Rev. Dr. Simon, at the College, or the Rev. F. Stephens, Hon. Sec., Birchfield, Birmingham.

### EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, at SOUTHSIDE HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.

The course of study is adapted to the standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

French taught by a resident Parisian Lady

### COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BELPER.

Principal—W. B. ANTHONY, A.C.P.

This School has again, for the third consecutive year, passed every candidate sent to the Cambridge Local Examination. In the List recently issued, five out of eight are in Honours, and three of the five are distinguished in one or more subjects.

Pupils who enter under ten years of age have the advantage of lower terms, and their early training contributes to a more successful career.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Principal.

### HIGHBURY HOUSE SCHOOL, ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

Head-Master—ROBERT JOHNSTONE, M.A., LL.B., Assisted by Six Resident Masters.

The School consists of Upper, Middle, and Preparatory Departments, in which boys are prepared for commercial life, the public schools, and the Universities. The junior classes are trained by ladies. New dormitories and a dining-hall having been recently added to the premises, a few additional Pupils can be received. The health and comfort of delicate boys specially cared for.

For prospectus apply to Mrs. Duff, the Lady Principal, or the Head-Master.

### HIGH CLASS LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, MOIRA HOUSE, UPPER ADDISCOMBE, CROYDON, SURREY.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES B. INGHAM and the Misses CONNAH.

The System of Education is based upon approved modern principles, and interest and vitality are the characteristics which continually pervade it.

The instruction in Music is thorough and effective, and unusual interest is attached to its study by the combination of the theory with its practice.

The Principals, having resided for some time abroad, are enabled to give continual supervision to the practical acquirement of the Continental languages.

The house is beautifully and healthily situated, and is about three miles distant from the Crystal Palace, to which periodical visits are made for the purpose of illustrating the studies of the Pupils by reference to its large and instructive Historical and Art Collections.

References to well-known Congregational ministers and laymen.

### STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

SUMMER TERM began THURSDAY, May 6.

36, HILLDROP-ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

The TERMS COMMENCE JANUARY 18, MAY 3, and SEPTEMBER 20.

### TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prize-man in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First-class in Classical Honours at both First and Second B.A. Examinations, ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

The College enjoys the following Scholarships:—

The Directors' Scholarship, 25 Guineas per annum.

Senior Tettenhall Scholarship, 30 Guineas per annum.

Junior Tettenhall Scholarship, 25 Guineas per annum, tenable at the College.

The Shaw Scholarship, £30 per annum.

The Mander Scholarship, £30 per annum, tenable for three years at the Oxford, Cambridge, or London Universities.

For Prospectus and information as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master, or to the Rev. Philip F. Rowe, M.A., Secretary, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

SUMMER TERM, from MAY 1st to JULY 31st.

### MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Litt. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

VICE-MASTER—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

ASSISTANT MASTERS—

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., B.A. (Lond. and Camb.), Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.

A. ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.

G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.

LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.

The SUMMER TERM commenced MONDAY May 3rd. For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

### THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Principal—Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., Halifax, Chairman.

W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.

J. E. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.

Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. Robert Bruce, M.A., J. Briggs, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.

Huddersfield. T. W. Burnley, Esq., Gomersal.

Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., Halifax. George Clay, Esq., Dewsbury.

Rev. Chas. Illingworth, York. James Dodgshun, Esq., Leeds.

Rev. J. James, F.R.S., Morley. Esau Hanson, Esq., Halifax.

Rev. James Rae, B.A., Batley. H. Sugden, Esq., Brighouse.

Rev. J. R. Wolstenholme, W. H. Lee, Esq., J.P., Wakefield.

M.A., Wakefield. Joshua Taylor, Esq., Batley.

M. Wilks, Esq., Manchester.

The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort. "The school itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

There are two periods of vacation: one of six weeks (at Midsummer), and one for three weeks (at Christmas).

Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.

For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.



## LIFE ASSURANCE.

BONUSES of £5 to £50, and Commission, will be paid by a leading old-established Company for the introduction of NEW ASSURERS.—Address, Secretary, care of R. Gravatt, 11, King-street, Cheapside.

LONDON and SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE. Chairman, HENRY ASTE, Esq.—Chief Office, 73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!!

Provide against the losses that follow by taking a Policy

Against ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company, Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman. PAID-UP CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £160,000. ANNUAL INCOME, £180,000. COMPENSATION PAID, £915,000.

Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' Standing. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 64 CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

## SEWING MACHINES of Every Description.

From £2 15s. to £25.

The MONARCH (Lock-Stitch), £4 4s. Simple—Silent—Rapid—Durable.

Nine samples of Work and Prospectus post free.]

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Machine, of whatever description (chain, lock, or knotted stitch), that it is superior to all others, for all kinds of work.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular machine, are enabled to recommend IMPARTIALLY the one best suited for the work required to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their customers:—Any machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH and CO., 30, EDGWARE ROAD (Corner of Seymour-street) AND 4, CHARLES STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—25, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTHEON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required.—Address, Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—New and Marvelous Entertainment, the CASTAWAY; or, The Unlucky Cruiser, commonly called Cruise, with descriptive, buffo and original songs, by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, and two New Ghost Scenes. Twice daily, at 4 and 9.—AUSTRALIAN MEATS and How to Cook them; or, Economical Cooking, with Illustrations and Experiments, by Prof. GARDNER, daily.—ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS, Past and Present, by Mr. MALDEN.—Mr. KING, daily, on the BESSEMER BOAT and the GIANT ELECTRIC MACHINE. Many other Entertainments. Admission 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—An objection having been expressed to the necessity of leaving the Large Theatre for intermediate exhibitions, the public are requested particularly to take notice that the entertainments are now so arranged that visitors are not compelled to leave their seats. The Directors are determined to make the Polytechnic the most comfortable as well as the best entertainment in the metropolis.

BOOKS.—C. HERBERT, 60, Goswell Road, London, has a large quantity of Secondhand Theological and other Books for SALE. Catalogue (XI.) now ready, forwarded on receipt of two stamps. The highest price given for Old Books and Waste Paper.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

## CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.

None but anxious Mothers know the worry of "Teething Time," and the nursery has no more innocent help than

MRS. JOHNSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

which, applied to the Infant's gums, relieves the pain and prevents convulsions. None genuine without the name of "BARCLAY & SONS, FARRINGTON STREET, LONDON," on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD.—F. R. Hoghton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Surgeon Aurist, of Twenty-five Years' standing, will send a book on receipt of Nine Stamps by which any one, by attending to the instructions, can cure themselves. Direct, 40, Guildford-street, Russell-square, London, W.C.

Mr. Hoghton can be consulted free at above residence any day from Eleven to Four.

## INTO STONE'S PATENT BOXES.

Sold by all Stationers.

Full particulars, post free, of HENRY STONE, Patentee and Manufacturer, BANBURY.

GENTLEMEN'S GUINEA OXFORD SHOES, Patent Leather or Calf. Excellent.

SENT FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE AND PATTERN. Catalogues post free.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

## Harmoniums,

Musical Instruments of all kinds. Pianofortes,

On equal terms with any London Firm American Organs.

DAWES' PATENT MELODY HARMONIUMS.

(The best substitute for the Organ.)

As supplied to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Princess Louise.

These fine-toned Instruments are now manufactured in Germany. They possess a clear and distinct additional melody in the Treble, also a Sub-Bass or Pedal note in addition to the chords usually played. The Oak Instruments are specially toned and constructed for Places of Worship.

The new Organ Harmoniums (manufactured in Germany) possess a round Diapason quality of tone, the construction also is of the strongest and best materials. Prices from 10 guineas to 90 guineas. A liberal discount made on all instruments to Ministers, Chapels, Schools, &c., by

S. KING, MUSIC DEPOT, ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.

(Lists Post-free.)

## USE

## GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the inventor, J. GODDARD Chemist, Leicester.

## LIVER TONIC.

(COMPOUND ESSENCE OF QUININE AND DANDELION.)

For INDIGESTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Quinine and Dandelion require no recommendation, their use having in so many cases produced marvellous results.

Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle.

To be obtained at Chemists and Patent Medicine Houses.

Makers—GEORGE and WELCH, Worcester.

## INVALIDS.

## DR. ABERCROMBIE'S NEW SOLVENT

PROCESS cures Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Diseases, Dropsy, Tumours, &c. Names and Addresses of Thousands of extraordinary Cures, also those of many Ministers, added. Inquiry courted. Details of Self-cure, post free, cloth bound, Six Stamps, from 10, Claremont-square, London, N.

THE AUTHOR'S NEXT PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS. At the Waterloo Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, on Wednesday Morning, July 21st, from a Quarter-past Ten till a Quarter-past Twelve o'clock. Also, in the afternoon of the same day, at the Trevelyan Hotel, Boar-lane, Briggate, Leeds, from Three till Five o'clock. Also, at the Duke's Head Hotel, Tuesday Market Place, Lynn, Norfolk, on Thursday Afternoon, July 22nd, from Three till a Quarter to Five o'clock.

THE COAL TAR SOAP (Wright's Sapo Carbonis Detergens). It purifies, cleanses, and sweetens the skin, taking away all pimples, blotches, and roughness. By its antiseptic qualities it wards off all infectious diseases, such as Small-pox, Scarlatina, Fever, &c., and thoroughly purifies the body after an attack, so necessary for the prevention of the graver secondary complications. Its mild and healthful action makes it particularly useful for children, preventing and curing the many forms of skin diseases to which they are subject. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. "In our hands it has been most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "An unfailing remedy for foul breath and an unpleasant odour from the person."—Medical Times.

In Tablets, 6d. and 1s.

W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

CAUTION.—This is the only Coal Tar Soap that is recommended by the Medical Profession. We caution the public against the spurious Coal Tar Soaps with which the market is flooded.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.—PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nerves, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, and will completely restore to health. Bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.; carriage free, 6s. stamps.—Pepper, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, and all chemists.

HAIR RESTORER. Large Bottles 1s. 6d. each. LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER (Pepper's preparation) will restore in a few days grey or prematurely light hair to its original colour with perfect safety and completeness. Sold by all chemists, and J. Pepper, 237 Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name and address must be on the label, or it is not genuine.

DELLAR'S CORN and BUNION PLASTERS are warranted to cure Corns, Bunions, and enlarged Toe Joints in a few applications. Boxes, 1s. 1½d., of all chemists.—PEPPER, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London. By post 14 stamps.

## QUEEN'S WEATHER.

BREIDENBACH'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

9s. case of six bottles. Samples 1s. 6d., to all parts of London carriage free. No packages charged. Breidenbach and Co., Perfumers and Distillers of Wood Violet to Her Majesty, 157a, New Bond-street.

HEAL and SON, 195 to 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

HEAL and SON'S CATALOGUE, with Prices of

BEDSTEADS,

BEDDING,

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

SENT FREE BY POST.

HEAL and SON, 195 to 198, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.

CORNS.—Good news for the afflicted.—ANTAKOS, the marvellous and unfailing remedy for soft and hard corns. Sold everywhere.

ANTAKOS, the only corn cure. Protected by Royal Letters Patent. Sold by all Chemists, in boxes, price 1s. 1½d.

ANTAKOS cures in three days. This wonderful discovery should be adopted by all sufferers from corn, bunions, and callosities on the feet.

ANTAKOS cures without trouble or inconvenience. Directions for use with each box. Price 1s. 1½d. Sold by all chemists.

ANTAKOS relieves the pain instantly. Do not suffer any longer, but send to the nearest chemist for a box of Antakos. Price 1s. 1½d.

ANTAKOS is a simple plaster, and is applied in a moment, but its effects are marvellous. Sold by all chemists.

ANTAKOS only requires to be tried to ensure its appreciation and recommendation. Sold by all chemists. Ask for Antakos.

ANTAKOS is only 1s. 1½d. per box, thereby placing it within the reach of all; nevertheless, many sufferers would gladly give a large sum to possess such an ease-giving remedy.

ANTAKOS, a certain, rapid, and unfailing remedy for corns. A certain cure for bunions in each box.—TIDMAN and SON, Wholesale Agents, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London.

## STOOPING HABITS, ROUND SHOULDERS,

PIGEON CHESTS, and other Deformities, are prevented and cured by wearing Dr. CHANDLER'S IMPROVED HYGIENIC CHEST EXPANDING BRACE,

for both Sexes of all ages. It strengthens the voice and lungs, relieves indigestion and pains in the chest and back, and is especially recommended to children for assisting the growth, promoting health and symmetry of figure, superseding the use of braces and stays. Prices from 10s. 6d. each. 65, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Illustrated circulars forwarded.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii, verse 23.

## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD

MIXTURE.

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,

Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,

Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,

Cures Scurvy Sores,

Cures Cancerous Ulcers,

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,

Cures Glandular Swellings,

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,

From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 30 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.

Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

## DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENTS.

## THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND

is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs (even if of 20 years' standing), burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples on the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore head, &c. In pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, OR ALTERNATIVE

PILLS, confirmed by 60 years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at any time without confinement or change of diet. In boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by all respectable medicine vendors in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c.

## DRY EARTH CLOSETS and Inodorous

House Commodes are prescribed by Architects and recommended by Government Sanitary Authorities. Have been used at Woodstock twenty-eight years. PARKER'S PATENT received Medal at Show at Chester, and Prize at Newcastle, 1873; and Certificate of Merit at Sanitary Exhibition, Norwich (by Society of Arts); Medal at Manchester, 1874; and admitted to International Exhibition. Over 3,000 in use.

Patentee and Manufacturer—

JOHN PARKER, Woodstock, Oxford.



**BUY** no KITCHEN RANGE until you have first seen BROWN BROTHERS and COMPANY'S PATENT RANGE in operation, with the PATENT SELF-ACTING ROASTER for roasting before the fire. 8,000 in use in all parts of the world. Illustrated catalogues free. BRITISH and AMERICAN STOVE and RANGE COMPANY'S only address is 470, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of  
**LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.**

which are calculated to deceive the Public,  
LEA & PERRINS have adopted

**A NEW LABEL,**

bearing their Signature—

"LEA & PERRINS,"

which will be placed on every bottle of

**Worcestershire Sauce,**

after this date, and without which none is genuine.

\* Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by dealers in Sauces throughout the World. November, 1874.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF

**GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOVED HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.**

**GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.**  
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The Cheapest, because the Best, and indispensable to every household, and an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful Light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c., in 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Tins.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE and CO., Leeds.

**YORKSHIRE RELISH.**

The most delicious SAUCE in the World.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious, and to chops, steaks, fish, soup, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c., in Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

**GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.**

The Best, Cheapest, and most Agreeable Tonic yet introduced. The Best Remedy known for Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.; Restores delicate Invalids to Health and Vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, Oilmen, &c., at 1s. 1d., 2s., and 2s. 8d. per Bottle.

Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE, and CO., Leeds.

**NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.**

VALS, VICHY, SELTZER,  
CARLSBAD, FRIEDRICHSHALL,  
KISSINGEN, HOMBURG, MISSISSQUOI,  
PULLNA, and Others.

Imported direct from the Springs.

Also the Artificial Mineral Waters prepared by Dr. Struve and Co. at the Royal German Spa, Brighton; and R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin.

W. BEST and SONS,

Foreign Wine, Spirit, and Mineral Water Merchants,  
22, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.

**RUPTURES.**

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT**

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 323, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 8d. Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

**NEW PATENT**

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 223, Piccadilly, London.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**

TAYLOR BROTHERS having the EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED COCOA, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—Fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive, and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**

The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market."

Sold in tin-lined packets only by all Grocers. TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

**WRIGHT & MANN'S SEWING MACHINES,**

The best yet produced. Lockstitch, 4 Guineas.

Wanted in every Home.

The "ALBERTA" SILENT LOCK-STITCH,

With Stand Complete 6 Guineas.

The "EXCELSIOR" SEWING and EMBROIDERING MACHINES, with Stand, from 6 Guineas.

Hand Machines in great variety from 35s.

The "PRIMA DONNA" { Hand Lock-Stitch } 4 Guineas.  
{ Shuttle Machine. }

WRIGHT & MANN, 143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

**CAUTION.**

**WATERMARK "TOBACCO."**

Messrs. W. D. and H. O. WILLS intimate that, to prevent Fraud, every packet of their "BEST BIRDSEYE" Tobacco now bears the NAME and TRADE MARK of their firm, both printed on and WOVEN IN the paper.

**THE BLOOD PURIFIER.**

**NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE**

BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps. Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**

(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.)

**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,**

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men.

The safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THROAT, GENERAL DEBILITY, INFANTILE WASTING, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Universally recognised to be

Immeasurably Superior to every other kind.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.**

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,

Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"THE EXPERIENCE OF MANY YEARS

has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned."

**DR. PROSSER JAMES,**

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-

LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

**DR. EDGAR SHEPPARD,**

Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-

LIVER OIL has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils."

**Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil**

Is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNERS,

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., 77, Strand, London.

**WASHING MACHINERY.**

**LAUNDRY FITTINGS.**

**DECLIVITY AND**

**OTHER**

**CHURNS.**

**SEWING**

**MACHINES**

**& TOOLS**

**OF ALL KINDS**

**FOR HOUSE,**

**GARDEN,**

**DAIRY, &**

**STABLE**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**

**&c.**



## "PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, the West Indies, St. Helena, &c.

Upwards of Five Hundred Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st of March. Address, the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—Nonconformist.

"This edition (18mo enamelled cloth) is not only published at the wonderfully small price of eightpence, but it has special features to recommend it—we find an 'Index of Hymns appropriate for Young People's Special Services.' We commend the book in strongest terms, and hope that this volume will enable very many more to enjoy the public as well as the private use of this beautiful selection of hymns. We thank the trustees for their enterprising spirit."—The Baptist.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—Freeman.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge Row Chambers, E.C.

JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

## DOTTRIDGE BROTHERS' VESTRY MEMORIALS.

THESE Brasses are specially designed for being placed either in the Church or Vestry, and are intended as Memorials of Ministers and others, as well as to record historic associations so often belonging to the Nonconformist Churches of the country. Illustrated price list on application.

CHIEF OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY—

DORSET WORKS, EAST ROAD, CITY ROAD, N.

### THE IMPROVED

## "Premier Patent School Desk,"

SOLE MAKER TO THE LEEDS, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, HALIFAX, AND VARIOUS OTHER SCHOOL BOARDS.

T. RICHARDSON, Pimblett Street, Park Street, Manchester.

Drawings and Price Lists on application.

## HINKS AND SONS'

PATENT DUPLEX LAMP AND VAPORISING STOVE, FOR GREENHOUSES, NURSERIES, OR SICK ROOMS.

London Agent: W. BULL, 447, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Station).

As the Duplex Lamp is now superseding all others, it is important to state that any lamp can be fitted with the "Duplex Burner" at small charge.

W. B. is now supplying his highly refined "Astra Oil" for special use in the Duplex Lamp.

The "Caloric Rock Oil," the most powerful heating Oil, is prepared by W. BULL for the above Stove. See his registered Trade Marks. No agents for either of these Oils.

**CAUTION!!**—There is a large quantity of American Mineral Oil now sold under various names, professedly cheap, which Oil being BELOW THE GOVERNMENT STANDARD OF SAFETY is highly inflammable and DANGEROUS. The only security is the GUARANTEE OF A REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF A RESPECTABLE FIRM.

Illustrated Price Lists of Lamps, &c., sent on application.

## IRISH LINENS.

JAMES LINDSAY & COMPANY, DONEGALL PLACE, BELFAST, will forward to any railway station, carriage paid on parcels of £5 and upwards in value, DAMASK TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELLINGS, &c., and every Description of LINEN FABRICS for Household Use.

Price List and Patterns Post-free.

JAMES LINDSAY & CO., LINEN MERCHANTS, &c., BELFAST.

## JNO. GOSNELL & CO.'S

## CHERRY TOOTH PASTE

is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing Fragrance to the Breath. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at ANGEL PASSAGE, 93, UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON, E.C.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** supplies the very want of the age, presenting to every one the pleasures of sea bathing, without the necessity of a residence on the coast. Baths prepared with this salt may always be obtained at the Argyll Baths, Argyll-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad street, City.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** should be used in every nursery. Its wonderful strengthening powers are there exhibited in the most striking manner. For very young children the bath should be tepid. Sold in bags and boxes by Chemists and Druggists.—N.B. Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** effectually relieves tender feet. They should be bathed night and morning with a solution prepared by dissolving five or six ounces of the salt in a gallon of cold water. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

**TIDMAN'S SEA SALT** is not merely a healthful luxury, but has produced really wonderful effects in many cases of glandular swellings, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprained joints, &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

## PLEASANT EFFERVESCENT MEDICINE. READE'S CITROUS SALINE.

This preparation makes an agreeable and refreshing draught, immediately relieving Headache, Acidity, Biliousness, Sickness, Feverishness, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Influenza, Skin Eruptions, and all diseases caused by an undue excess of acid in the system. Its use prevents and cures Fever, Small Pox, Stone and Gravel, Apoplexy and Paralysis, all of which arise from too large an amount of acid elements in the body. Whenever the tongue is foul, furred, or coated, this Saline is the best of all remedies. Sold by most chemists, in Stopped Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Sent by Rail direct from the Makers, on receipt of 30, 54, or 132 stamps.

Sole Makers,

READE BROTHERS, Chemists, Wolverhampton. London Agents, SANGER & SONS, 150, Oxford-street.

## ICE CREAM and FREEZING MACHINES.

The perfection of simplicity. Creams, puddings, &c., frozen and moulded in one operation, with less than half the usual quantity of ice or cost for freezing compounds. Lists free.

BRITISH and AMERICAN STOVE and RANGE COMPANY, 470, Oxford-street, W.C.

### RE-ISSUE OF DR. CAMPBELL'S

## SABBATH-SCHOOL EXPOSITORY BIBLE.

Illustrated Edition. In Monthly Parts, 4d. each. The great success which attended the publication of the first issue of this Bible, and the continued demand which still exists for it, have induced the Publishers to offer a Re-issue of it as a Monthly Serial.

At same time, Price 1s. Monthly, a Re-issue of the Large-Type Edition of

## DR. CAMPBELL'S BIBLE. To be Completed in Fifteen Parts.

The notes are brief, terse, and comprehensive, and deeply devotional, eminently suitable for reading at family worship.

## CONFESSION in the CHURCH of ROME, What it is, and what it Does. Translated from the French by JOHN R. BEARD, D.D. Price One Shilling.

**THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION** of FAITH TESTED; or, the Doctrines of Men compared with the Doctrines of God: being an Examination of all the Doctrines contained in the third chapter of the Confession, together with an Exposition of all the Proof-texts of Scripture, chosen in support of these Doctrines. By the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, Minister of John-street Evangelical Union Church, Aberdeen. Crown 8vo, cloth, pp. 379, price 3s. 6d.

Also, by the same Author,

## EVOLUTION, in Relation to Geology and Christianity. Price 9d.

London: Smart and Allen, Paternoster-row.

**ONE THOUSAND SHEETS** (42 Quires) of good CREAM-LAID NOTE, and 1,000 ENVELOPES, suitable for the Clergy, Gentry, and Family use, on receipt of P.O.O. for 10s. 6d.; 500 each, 5s. 6d.; 2,000 each, 20s.

THOMAS M. WOOD, Wholesale Stationer, 24, Milk-street, London, E.C. Established fifty years.

N.B.—Card Plate and 100 Transparent Ivory Cards, 3s.; Ladies', 3s. 6d.

## FARINA VITE.—FLOUR OF LIFE (Patented).

For Infants, Children, Invalids, and Healthy Persons. Weight for weight three times as nutritious as animal food. Pronounced by Dr. BARTLETT "infinitely superior to any farinaceous food ever offered to the public." Relieves indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, and maintains the body in sound health. Being richer in phosphates, or bone and teeth-forming substances than any food, it must prove INVALUABLE to INFANTS and CHILDREN.

Sold everywhere in half-pound and pound packets, 9d. and 1s. 6d. Manufactured only by EDWARDS, ALLEN, and KITCHING, Holland-street, Blackfriars, London.

Every Nerve of the Body is Strengthened and Every drop of Blood is Purified by taking

## WILLIS'S CONDENSED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA AND QUININE.

Sent free by return post for 2s. 9d. Infallible Restorer of Broken-down Health and Blood Purifier; cures Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Gout, and Skin Disease; prevents Consumption; restores Nerve Power, and prolongs Life. A case of Extract dissolved in three pints of water forms an essence equal to that sold at 4s. 6d. per pint or more.

W. E. WILLIS, Registered Chemist, Gloucester. No Agents.

## CLEAR COMPLEXIONS

for all who use the "UNITED SERVICE" SOAP TABLET, which also imparts a delicious Fragrance.

Manufactured by

J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-Setting Candles, and Sole Manufacturers of the "LYCHNOPHYLAX," or "CANDLE GUARD," effectually preventing the guttering of Candles.

Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.

## CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opium, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

### DR. ROOKE'S TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all respectable chemists, and wholesale by Jas. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

\* Invalids should read Crosby's Price Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

## DR. ROOKE'S ORIENTAL PILLS AND SOLAR ELIXIR.

These well-known family medicines have had a continually-increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the British Colonies since their first introduction in 1836, and are especially noted for their strengthening and restorative properties. Hence their invariable success in the relief and cure of Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Asthma and Bronchitis, Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Diseases of the Nervous System, whether arising from sedentary mode of life, unhealthy occupation, insalubrious climate, or other cause whatsoever.

The Oriental Pills are sold in boxes at 1s. 11d. and 4s. 6d. each. The Solar Elixir in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. Both to be obtained of all Chemists.

### "DR. ROOKE'S ANTI-LANCET."

All who wish to preserve health and thus prolong life should read Dr. Rooke's "Anti-Lancet," or "Handy Guide to Domestic Medicine," which can be had gratis from any chemist, or post free from Dr. Rooke, Scarborough. Concerning this book, the late eminent author Sheridan Knowles observed:—"It will be an invaluable boon to every person who can read and think."



## MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

## CHEAP BOOKS.

A Revised Edition of MUDIE'S LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of BOOKS of the PAST and PRESENT SEASON, withdrawn from the Library for Sale, is now ready, and will be forwarded postage free on application. This List contains—Livingstone's Last Journals; Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions; The Greville Memoirs; A Book about the Table, by J. C. Jeaffreson; Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, Vol. V.; Dorothy Wordsworth's Tour in Scotland; Sir S. W. Baker's Ismailia; Fitzgerald's Romances of the English Stage; Autobiography of J. S. Mill; Memoirs of Sara Coleridge; Life of Samuel Lover; and more than One Thousand other Popular Books at the lowest current prices.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (Limited),  
NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d.,

THE

NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE  
FOR JULY.

## CONTENTS.

De Quincey. By the Editor.  
Alfonso Henriques and the Rise of Portugal. By Oswald Crawford, H.M. Consul at Oporto.  
The Modern Stage. By Robert Buchanan.  
Dark Oeyel: a Novel. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Author of "The Blossoming of an Aloe."  
Lord Butte the Premier. By the Rev. F. Arnold, Author of "Our Bishops and Deans."  
Town and Country Misc. By Frances Power Cobba.  
By the Law: a Tale. By Mrs. Lynn Linton, Author of "Patricia Kemball," &c.  
London: Ward, Lock, and Tylor, Warwick House, Paternoster-row.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW  
for JULY.

## CONTENTS.

The European Situation. By Emile de Laveleye.  
Marriages between First Cousins. By George H. Darwin.  
The History of a Pavement. By Sidney Colvin.  
Positivists and Workmen. By Professor Beesly.  
Railway Rates and Fares. By Joseph Parry.  
The History of German Political Economy. By T. E. C. Leslie.  
A Note on Representative Government. By Thomas Hare.  
The Military Position of England.  
Beauchamp's Career. Chap. XXXV.—XXXVII. By George Meredith.  
Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Part 499, New Series, price 9d.,

THE CHURCH of ENGLAND and LAMBETH  
MAGAZINE for JULY contains:—

Sermons by Dean Bickersteth, Canon Fremantle, and the late Canon Havergal.  
Poetry, by Miss F. R. Havergal, Rev. R. Wilton, and Rev. C. W. Stubbs.  
Tales, by Miss de Rothschild, Rev. E. Pigott, and Mrs. C. E. Bowen.  
Papers, by W. H. Davenport Adams, Esq., Revs. T. Kirk, S. B. James, J. Cornford, and Forrest Fulton, Esq.  
Other Articles, including Reviews of Books, Excerpts, Up to Date, Weekly Almanack, &c.  
The August Part will contain contributions from the late Dean Champneys, the late Canon Havergal, the Rev. Brooks Lambert, the Rev. S. J. Stone, the Rev. Canon Elliott, Lady Verney, Mr. Davenport Adams, and other well-known writers.  
London: W. Wells Gardner, 2, Paternoster-buildings, E.C.

Just published, price One Penny, or 7s. per 100 for distribution.

**RITUALISM:** a Sermon. By Mr. OPIE  
RODWAY, Stroud, Gloucestershire.  
CONTENTS.—Formalism—Martin Luther—Ritualists—Leading to Rome—Bishop Vaughan and Mr. Henry Petre—The Inquisition—Gervase—Increase of Popery in England—Prison Bismarck—Division of the Subject—Jewish and Samaritan Worship—Worship under the New Dispensation—Personal Religion—Mr. Gladstone—Cardinal Manning.

Also, by the same Author,

Second Edition, Seventh Thousand, price One Penny,  
**A SERMON on "REST."**

London: W. J. Hurry, 23, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

## THE BRIGHTON CONVENTION.

**AN ACCOUNT of the TEN DAYS' CONVENTION** for the Promotion of Scriptural Holiness, held at Brighton, May 25 to June 7, 1875. Thick bound in cloth, 6s. 6d. gilt, bevelled boards, 2s. 6d. London: W. J. Hurry, 23, Warwick-lane, London, E.C.

Just published, price 6d.; post free, 7d.

**DISSENT and DISENDOWMENT of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.** Reprinted from the "Contemporary Review." With introductory Remarks by James Horwood, Esq.

Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

**SPIRITUALISM UNVEILED**, and shown to be the Work of Demons: a History of its Origin, Morals, Doctrine, and Politics. A very appropriate work for the times. Price 6d.; post free, 7d.

**THE BIBLE ECHO**—One Penny Weekly—a Religious Newspaper, seeking to bring into prominence the great truths of Primitive Christianity, which have been obscured by tradition and Romish inventions.

Wholesale Agents wanted in all large towns.

London: KILLAWAY & Co., 10, Warwick Lane, E.C. And by all Booksellers.

## THE SINGER.

ONE YEAR'S SYSTEM OF HIRE,

At **2/6** per Week,

WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

## THE SINGER

MACHINE ON HIRE MAY BE

RETURNED AT ANY TIME,

PURCHASED AT ANY TIME; or

A PURCHASE MAY BE EFFECTED  
BY CONTINUING THE HIRE, AND  
Without any Addition to the Cost.

## THE SINGER

HAND OR TREADLE SEWING MACHINES  
FOR PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL SEWING.

PRICE, FROM

**£6 10s.** 5% Discount for Cash.

## THE SINGER

MACHINES ARE THE BEST FOR

THE FAMILY,

THE DRESSMAKER,

THE TAILOR, and

THE SHOEMAKER.

THE UPHOLSTERER,

THE MANUFACTURER,

AND ALL CLASSES OF

LIGHT and HEAVY SEWING.

## THE SINGER

MACHINES HAVE OBTAINED UPWARDS OF  
150 PRIZE AWARDS,

Including MEDALS, CUPS, DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR,  
and other TROPHIES.

THEY HAVE THE LARGEST SALE.

241,679

WERE MADE AND SOLD IN 1874,

BEING MORE THAN

Double the Sale of any Competitor.

## THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE:

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE,  
LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES:

147, CHEAPSIDE, E.C. 12, COMMERCIAL-RD., E.  
132, OXFORD-STREET, W. 144, BROMPTON-RD., S.W.  
33, NEWINGTON-CAUSE- 181, SOUTH-ST., GREEN-  
WAY, S.E. WICH.

## THE SINGER

BRANCH OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES:

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE .....146, Stamford-street.  
BATH .....9, Westgate.  
BIRMINGHAM .....98, New-street.  
BLUTH .....2, Market-place.  
BOLTON .....101, Bradshaw-gate and 27, Oxford-street.  
BOSTON .....24, Market-place.  
BRADFORD .....35, Mechanics' Institute.  
BRISTOL .....18 & 19, High-st.  
CANTERBURY .....17, St. Margaret's-street.  
CREWE .....76, Market-street.  
EXETER .....15, Queen-street.  
GLOUCESTER .....116, Westgate-street.  
IPSWICH .....19, Buttermarket.  
KEIGHLEY .....Market-place.  
LEEDS .....14, Boar-lane.  
LEICESTER .....35, Gallowtree-gate.  
LIVERPOOL .....21, Bond-street.  
MAIDSTONE .....8, King-street.  
MANCHESTER .....105, Market-st.  
NEWCASTLE .....16, Grainger-street W.  
NEWPORT .....23, High-street.  
NORTHAMPTON .....11, Abingdon-street.  
NORWICH .....13, London-st.  
NOTTINGHAM .....Town Club Buildings.  
PLYMOUTH .....3, Union-st.  
READING .....61, London-st.  
SALFORD .....4, Cross-lane.  
SOUTHAMPTON .....105, High-st.  
SOUTH STOCKTON .....Britannia-street.  
SPRINGBOOM .....TudhoeGrange Market.  
WOLVERHAMPTON .....George-st.  
WORCESTER .....3, St. Nicholas-street.  
YARMOUTH .....Broad-row.  
CARDIFF .....5, Queen-st.  
CARMARTHEN .....7, Llanmas-st.  
MERTHYR .....1, Victoria-st.  
SWANSEA .....105, Oxford-st.

## THE SINGER

BRANCH OFFICES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

ABERDEEN .....225, Union-st.  
AYR .....60, High-st.  
CUPAR-FIFE .....82, Crossgate.  
DUMFRIES .....14, Bridge-st.  
DUMFRIES .....48, English-st.  
DUNDEE .....128, Nethergate.  
DUNFERMLINE .....3, Bridge-st.  
EDINBURGH .....74, Princes-st.  
GLASGOW .....High-st.  
GLASGOW .....65, Buchanan-st.  
GREENOCK .....8, West Black-hall-street.  
HAMILTON .....23, Cadzow-st.  
LONDONDEERY .....1, Carlisle-road.  
INVERNESS .....23, Academy-st.  
KIRKCALDY .....225, High-st.  
MONTROSE .....16, John-st.  
PAISLEY .....101, High-st.-cross.  
PERTH .....64, John-st.  
BALLYMENA .....75, Church-st.  
STIRLING .....61, Murray-place.  
STRANRAER .....88, George-st.  
BELFAST .....4, Donegal-square North.  
COLERAINE .....30, Church-st.  
CORK .....79, Grand Parade.  
DUBLIN .....69, Grafton-st.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

## MAGNETISM.

## DARLOW &amp; CO'S

ORIGINAL INVENTIONS

AND

IMPROVED INVENTIONS.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS of experimental life, and the expenditure of many Thousands of Pounds, in perfecting a system of Curative Magnetism, Messrs. Darlow & Co. were enabled to introduce to public notice their now universally known and appreciated

## Flexible Magnetine Appliances,

Patented in 1873 as an improvement upon a previous invention patented by them in 1866.

MAGNETINE is the only Original MODERN INVENTION in Curative Magnetism, and the only really Flexible, Elastic, and Permanent Magnet in existence,

The MAGNETINE Appliances have been most effectual for relief and cure in cases of Spinal Derangement, Liver, Kidney, Heart, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints, Dyspepsia, Hernia, Gout, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic affections.

Attention is called to the Fact that other persons, trading upon the merits of Messrs. Darlow's Appliances, and acting upon information obtained while in Messrs. Darlow's employ, are endeavouring to obtain notoriety by statements respecting certain pretended inventions and improvements, and have artfully endeavoured to copy the appliances of Messrs. Darlow, with regard both to shape, material, and colour, in their outward appearance, as also in appropriating the names of articles as originally introduced by Messrs. Darlow and Co. for their inventions.

Messrs. DARLOW & Co. are honoured by the patronage of hundreds of the highest families in the kingdom, including Ladies and Gentlemen in Her Majesty's Household and Members of both Houses of the Legislature, Gentlemen of the Legal and other learned Professions, Officers in the Army and Navy, Clergymen of all Denominations, Bankers, Merchants, Writers, Speakers, Artists, &c., &c., whose written testimonies of the benefits derived from the use of the Magnetine Appliances are in the possession of Messrs. DARLOW & Co., and may be seen at their office.

## TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.  
76, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.,  
March 17, 1874.

F. W. DARLOW, Esq.

Sir,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetic Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestion, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine, and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetic Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully,  
GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From RICHARD C. SHETTLÉ, Esq., M.D.  
Reading, May 17, 1872.

GENTLEMEN,—I have given the Magnetic Appliances a somewhat extended trial in hospital as well as private practice, and I have much gratification in stating that as far as it is possible to judge of the curative merits of any remedy, I have seen exceedingly marked benefit from their effects. The cases in which I have recommended them have been principally affections of the nervous system, and even in severe forms of such disorders I have found patients rapidly improve under the influence (as I believe) of these remedies.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

RICHARD C. SHETTLÉ, M.D.

To Darlow and Co.

From JOHN DOBSON, Esq., M.D., F.A.S.

Holborn Hill (Cumberland).  
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry I beg to state that the "Magnetine Belts" I obtained from you have given satisfaction in every instance. I value them highly as a therapeutic agent, and believe that a more extended use of them in practice would be followed by the best results to physicians and patients.

Yours truly,

J. DOBSON, M.D., F.A.S.

Messrs. Darlow and Co.

## SPECIALITE

Magnetic Appliances for Summer Wear and Hot Climates.

Messrs. DARLOW & Co. beg to state that they have, at considerable cost, prepared a class of appliances specially adapted for summer wear, and for residents in India, Africa, and other hot climates. These articles are manufactured of a material of exquisite finish and lightness, surpassing anything of the kind ever before produced. No extra charge is made for these appliances, which possess the highest degree of magnetic power.

Illustrated Pamphlets Post Free from

DARLOW & CO.,

443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 443.

OPPOSITE CHARING-CROSS STATION.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 TILL 5; SATURDAYS, 10 TILL 3.

Published by W. R. WILLCOX, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by R. K. BURR and Co., Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London.—Wednesday, July 7, 1875.



# SUPPLEMENT TO THE NONCONFORMIST.

VOL. XXXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1546.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1875.

GRATIS.

## THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

### THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As our readers are aware, there was an important debate in the House of Commons on Friday evening, June 25th, on the following resolution, moved by Mr. J. Mark Stewart, Member for the Wigton district of burghs:—

“That this House is of opinion that the Imperial policy regulating the opium traffic between India and China should be carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government with a view to the gradual withdrawal of the Government of India from the cultivation and manufacture of opium.”

The discussion which took place was not at all well reported in the daily papers. A careful report has since been prepared from the shorthand writer's notes on the occasion, which we have much pleasure in giving below, and trust it may be the means of deepening the interest of our readers in a question which is likely to be kept before the public till the complicity of the Government of British India with the traffic in opium has entirely ceased:—

Mr. MARK STEWART, in calling attention to the opium traffic between India and China, was well aware how uninteresting questions relating to foreign politics were to many hon. members, but when a question of this magnitude came before the House, which affected the misery or the happiness of millions, it not only deserved but demanded the most serious attention. It should be borne in mind that in proportion to the greatness and glory reflected on Great Britain by her Eastern empire, a corresponding amount of responsibility was incurred. He should endeavour in the remarks he was about to make to draw the attention of the House to what he considered to be the blot in the present system, viz. the Government monopoly in India. In doing so it would be necessary not only to draw attention to the present aspect of affairs, but to review briefly the history of the past. Before the year 1773 the only opium imported into China came from the hands of the Portuguese. In that year the East India Company, possessing very little knowledge of China, entered slightly on this trade. In 1833 the exclusive commercial privileges of the East India Company ceased, and the trade of Canton was thrown open. The provincial authorities declined to treat with Lord Napier, the political agent of the British Government, and would only carry on negotiations through the Hong merchants, a body of privileged traders. Accordingly all communication was suspended with the British envoy. Shortly afterwards, his death at Macao resulted in the appointment of Sir George Robinson, who took up his residence at Lintin Island. In 1836, he was succeeded by Captain Elliott as Chief Superintendent of Trade. And now let the House observe the rapid increase of the opium trade. The quantity of opium smuggled into China in 1800 was 4,570 chests; in 1824, 12,023 chests; and in 1834, 23,902 chests, representing 1,111,038 lb. With regard to the statement that the Chinese Government connived at the trade, the edicts which had from time to time—1800 to 1870—been issued would prove that they tried, but in vain, to suppress it.

After unceasing protests, in 1839 Lin, the Chinese Commissioner from the Peking Court, arrived at Canton, and demanded from the foreign ships all the opium to be given up. A cordon of armed Chinese boats surrounded the receiving ships. No assaults were committed, but all ingress and egress prohibited except by coolies to procure provisions. The opium was given up under protest, and after being mixed with oil and lime in conjunction with sea-water, it was destroyed. The quantity thus destroyed amounted to 20,283 chests, representing a value of between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 sterling. This was a solitary instance in the history of the world of a Pagan monarch preferring to destroy what would injure his subjects rather than to fill his pockets with the proceeds of the sale.

Hence arose the first war with China, known, whether wrongly or rightly, as the opium war. In January, 1840, an Imperial edict appeared, directing that all trade with England should cease for ever. In 1842 the Treaty of Nankin was concluded. That treaty was most humiliating in the eyes of the Chinese, because not only had large sums for the smuggled opium to be paid, amounting to some \$6,000,000, but large compensation had to be made, besides the expenses of the war, and the cession of the island of Hongkong to the British. One would naturally have supposed that after what had occurred, some steps would have been taken to stop this opium smuggling. For fourteen years,

however, the quantity of opium went on increasing. The number of chests exported to China from India in fifteen years ending 1859, amounted on the average to 74,091 chests, valued at 4,484,147 lb., all of which were smuggled.

Chinese vessels changed their registration for the purpose of carrying opium, and were registered under the British flag. On October 8, 1856, the lorcha “Arrow” and her crew of twelve men was seized. Satisfaction was demanded for this outrage, as it was termed, and in 1858 Canton was taken; and the forts of Peiho captured. In 1860, Lord Elgin, with Baron Gros, carried the Taku forts, burned the Summer Palace, and concluded the Treaty of Tientsin. That treaty was to the Chinese still more humiliating than the previous one, and he (Mr. Stewart) called the attention of the House to the fact, that it was only by this treaty in 1860, after the most vigorous protests from the Chinese, that the importation and sale of opium was legalised.

Having given this brief history of the opening of the trade, without which, he maintained, no one could properly understand the subject, he would proceed to deal with the present Indian system. There were two systems in existence, the Bengal, and the Bombay or Malwa. The latter referred to the opium grown in the free native States of Holkar, Scindia, Rewah, and some of the petty Rajpoot States. The duty of 600Rs per chest was levied before it was sent down to Bombay, and a pass was given to cover it. The Government had nothing to do with its manufacture. With regard to the Bengal monopoly system, there were two Government agencies, Patna, and Ghazepore or Benares. A ryot desirous of entering into the cultivation had to wait on the sub-agent, get his land measured, a cultivation licence, and the usual advance before the sowing season. On the plant appearing above the ground a second advance was made. When the pod had arrived at maturity, the juice is collected in vessels, and the produce taken to the office of the sub-agent, who makes a third payment. The opium is then forwarded to the factory (where the final payment is given), and exposed in large masonry tanks till reduced to an uniform consistency, when it is packed in chests for home and foreign consumption, chiefly the latter; as only about 300,000 lb. worth is sold in India. The following year, these are sold by auction at periodical sales in Calcutta by the Government official. The House would observe that from first to last the matter was entirely in the hands of the Government, who fostered its cultivation, and with that object in view made advances to the ryots. Opium was not necessarily fatal in its operation, but the habit could not be left off, and was very degrading. In China no one confessed to its use, and those in the habit of taking it concealed from shame their finger and thumb, which became stained by the use of the pipe. It produced its worst effects among the lower classes. It left off suddenly, dysentery followed, which the upper classes could take remedies for. In Assam the cultivation was prohibited, because it was found that the people were gradually dying out from opium consumption. Mr. T. T. Cooper, in his evidence, stated that his bearer-coolies would go a long way on opium, but that the effects were terrible if for a single day the pipe was discontinued. He further stated he had often seen dead bodies of opium-smokers, unable to procure the drug, lying in the streets. It had been calculated that the proportion of opium-smokers at Canton was, in the case of the mercantile classes, 30 per cent.; in the case of the Yamun officials, 90 per cent.; and in the case of the soldiers, 40 to 50 per cent. He had many quotations from gentlemen of great experience. Mr. D. P. Broadway, missionary, Patna, stated that its demoralising influence on those who use it is certain, and so keen is the appetite when they become addicted to taking opium, that, unless the craving be satisfied, it results in the prostration of the whole bodily system, and even dissolution; nearly all those who indulge in the drug are prevented from attending to their proper sphere of work, and are ultimately reduced to poverty.

The Rev. Mr. Shackell, Church Missionary Society, North India, declared that physically, the habit weakens the man and renders him unfit for labour; morally it seems to put him into a kind of lethargy, so that he apparently almost loses the sense of right or wrong.

Dr. Kerr was of opinion that 10,000 deaths occurred annually from the use of opium. He now came to the question of the Bengal monopoly. All persons must admit that a monopoly was not in any sense a useful or sound policy, and it would be found that the Bengal monopoly was exceptionally bad. It was bad considered on the grounds of political economy, for the following reasons. The Government carried on the manufacture itself, and substituted paid officials who might lack knowledge and—what was perhaps the greatest stimulant to success—self-interest. Again, traders' profits were more than counterbalanced by traders' risks. Then there was an immense sum of capital, calculated at two and three quarter million sterling, locked up

for best part of two years by reason of the advances, and nothing was deducted for interest. A private firm would only push increased cultivation when a demand rose for it. The monopoly also encouraged smuggling; and official pressure was also assuredly used. Mr. Hollings informed the Indigo Commission on this point, that, all the members of the department are constantly engaged in using their best endeavours to extend the cultivation of opium with the consent of the parties engaging, and everything in the way of fair inducement and persuasion is not only permitted but encouraged.

There was no principle or standard to guide the fixing of the Pass duty at Bombay. In 1864, on account of the oscillation of trade caused by arbitrarily glutting the market, the house of Sassoon and Co., petitioned Government to lower the duty from 600 to 400 rupees. They stated that opium which cost from 1,500 to 1,600 rupees in Bombay, one year had not exceeded 1,575 in the China market; involving heavy losses on firms in Malwa and Bombay. That was another proof that the monopoly was bad. Sir Wm. Muir, a great authority on Indian finance, in his Minute of 1860, recognised this, and went on to say, the uncertainty it produced has gone a long way towards stimulating the spirit of unsound speculation and gambling which characterise the trade, and has ruined many a firm in Western India.

The monopoly was also bad from a moral point of view. It was said that the Government controlled the trade and restricted it, but they found that although Sir C. Beadon, in 1865, forcibly urged that 45,000 chests should be the limit for the Bengal monopoly, in 1867 it amounted to 48,000 chests. Then take the case of British Burmah, where every effort was made to push the traffic, as we read in evidence of the select committee:—

In the Indo-Chinese districts of British Burmah, the action of the department in promoting the sale of opium has long been a public scandal. . . . Prior to the introduction of British rule into Aracan, the punishment for using opium was death. The people were hard-working, sober, and simple-minded. Unfortunately, one of the earliest measures of our administration was the introduction of the akbari rules by the Bengal Board of Revenue. Mr. Hind, who had passed the greater part of his long life amongst the people of Aracan, described the progress of demoralisation. Organised efforts were made by Bengal agents to introduce the use of the drug, and to create a taste for it amongst the rising generation. The general plan was to open a shop with a few ounces of opium, and to invite the young men and distribute it gratuitously. Then, when the taste was established, the opium was sold at a low rate. Finally, as it spread throughout the neighbourhood, the price was raised, and large profits ensued. Sir Arthur Phayre's account of the demoralisation of Aracan by the Bengal akbari rules is very graphic; but Mr. Hind's statements were more striking, as he entered more into detail. He saw a fine healthy generation of strong men succeeded by a rising generation of haggard opium-smokers and eaters, who indulged to such an extent that their mental and physical powers were alike wasted. Then followed a fearful increase in gambling and dacoity.

Can any worse description be found of a system under Government control? Again, the monopoly was bad on international grounds, because the Chinese hated us for it. They did not like parting with so large a revenue of 9,000,000 lb. to get in return nothing but smoke. It had been enforced at the point of the sword, and was degrading to the Government. He should be met at once with the argument that the Chinese Government were not sincere; now, to say that the Chinese Government were not sincere was surely not correct. There was a very important conversation related in the form of a Minute by Sir Rutherford Alcock, in 1869, to the Indian Government. So important did he think this that it was especially laid before the Council in Calcutta by himself. Sir Rutherford Alcock was no mean authority, for the House would remember he was our Minister at Peking. Sir Rutherford Alcock based his belief on reports of merchants in China, delegates of the Chamber of Commerce, such as Sassoon and Co., and the Consul's reports: quite disinterested evidence; and he came to the conclusion that there was a great deal of sincerity on the part of the Government. He pointed out that if we were determined to bring opium into the country, the Chinese were determined to grow it themselves, and so outbid us, by withdrawing the prohibition on its growth, which by the present law is death. The official note further urged that some joint action should be taken by both Governments to prohibit the growth of the poppy. He held in his hand many extracts as regards its effect on the population. Evidence of the most conclusive character—evidence which he believed could not be contradicted—had been supplied on this question by persons who had lived twenty, thirty, and forty years in China. The Rev. R. H. Graves, M.D., thirteen years medical missionary at Canton, says:—

The effects of opium-smoking are:—1st. Physiologically: excitement, evinced by nervous restlessness and talkativeness; and as one becomes more and more addicted to the habit, loss of appetite, emaciation, a dull leaden hue, stiff movements and gait, obstinate constipation, and occasionally skin diseases. 2nd,



*Socially; loss of time, resulting from the time required for smoking, and the subsequent sleep; expense, gradually exhausting a man's means, and driving him to the greatest shifts to satisfy his craving; the gradual sapping of the strength and vigour, rendering a man more and more unfit for the duties of life. 3rd. Morally; manifestation of anger under provocation; and I may add that the Chinese say, that as the use of alcoholic stimulants tends to make men hot-tempered and violent, so that of opium makes them given to lying, duplicity, and trickery. The habit of opium-smoking is more dangerous than that of taking alcohol, on account of the insidiousness of its approach, and the difficulty of escaping from its clutches. This vampire seems to suck all the moral courage out of a man. As to deeds of violence, opium must yield the palm to alcohol.*

He felt he need not trouble the House with further evidence on this point. He thought in its moral effects there could be no doubt that opium-smoking was bad. Not only the abuse, but the use of the drug was bad, because if a man once took to smoking he could not leave it off. On that score he thought he had shown that the Bengal monopoly must be injurious to the Government working it. Then there was the mercantile argument; although our trade was improving, it was nothing compared to what it would have been if our policy harmonised with that of the Chinese Government. For the sake of the amount of revenue derived from this opium traffic, were they content to alienate their trade from the great empire of China? Did they forget the other side of the picture, that they had to pay large sums to stay famine in India, and yet they were content to give up vast tracts of the best land in India, some 750,000 acres, to the growing of opium? Suppose a new war was to break out, did they suppose what had been done could ever be done again? Would it be possible to do it? Would not Russia or America step in and say, "You have no right to impose these treaties on foreign powers which are weaker than you are; although you are stronger, you must not force your trade upon an unwilling people." He thought, considering all these things, they had some right to ask the Government to thoroughly investigate the matter; not only to consider it with a view to make some small alterations in detail, but to make up their minds that this painful monopoly shall cease, and that it never shall again be repeated. His belief was that if gradually withdrawn the monopoly would not be found so productive of loss to the revenue. The Indian opium, by its peculiar qualities, would always bring high price in China, and a high export duty would limit the trade. (Hear, hear.) We stood before the world on our trial. We were professedly the bearers of "peace on earth and goodwill towards men," but in reality we were "sowing the wind," and leaving to others to "reap the whirlwind." Imagine the Government of this country being the great distillers. Would the Government like to be in that position, would it be allowed to be in that position? No; the country would not allow it, because from a moral as well as an international point of view the monopoly is bad. Could we not conform with the Chinese Government as to regulating and restricting the trade? His hon. friend who has an amendment on the paper (Sir George Campbell), and who has had so much experience in Bengal, appeared to him very nearly to meet his views. He also hoped his noble friend, the Under Secretary of State, had not been long enough in office to have his ears deafened and his eyes blinded to the facts which had been laid before him. He heartily thanked the House for listening to him. He had quoted high authorities, and he should only quote one more, but that Authority was higher than all the rest, and One they were all bound to obey, whose words were Gospel truth, and applicable to nations as well as individuals: "Offences must come, but to him by whom they do come." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PHASE, in seconding the resolution, said he thought no one was insensible to the difficulties of this question from which successive Governments had recoiled, and from which the late Government turned away in despair. New evidence and new light, however, had been thrown on the whole question since it was last discussed, and he hoped this new evidence would be brought to bear on the question by the present Administration. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced from what he had read in the reports and in the papers, so kindly laid on the table by the Government, that this was a question which every Government must face; because if the Government refused to face it now, the difficulties would increase as years rolled on, and it would in the end face the Government. He had read all the documents laid before the House from time to time on this subject, and he trusted in looking at them and in bringing them before the House, he would receive credit for not being actuated by any desire to use them merely to support his own preconceived views, or indeed any other than the most obvious deduction from the facts and figures which the Indian papers and correspondence disclose. The hon. gentleman then quoted from the East Indian Finance Committee's report, a lengthy and minute description of the Bengal monopoly in the evidence of Sir C. Beadon, from which we have only space for one question and reply.

3205. Is there any regulation by which the Government limit the extent of the land so cultivated, or do they always accede to every request?—It is limited according to the financial needs of the Government; it is limited entirely upon Imperial considerations. The Government of India, theoretically at least, if not practically, decide how much opium they will bring to

market; and, of course, upon that depends the quantity of land that they will put under cultivation and make advances for.

Mr. PHASE continued: The largest portion of the whole of this opium, grown in India—Bengal opium—goes direct to China. In 1866, out of 8,604,000 lbs. exported, 8,505,000 lbs. were exported to China, costing 8,860,000*l.* to the Chinese people. This trade had grown up within comparatively a few years. It was now double what it was twenty years ago, and it was eight times what it was forty years ago. He should show how this revenue was divided.

Year.	Cultivation.	Pass Duty.
1834	£694,279	£144,171
1844	1,808,345	372,943
1854	2,232,411	1,101,191
1864	2,888,542	2,100,892
1872	4,259,162	2,611,261
1873	3,594,763	2,738,841

This clearly shows that the proportion of revenue derived from pass duty was steadily increasing. The quantity of land occupied was annually more. In the case of Bengal, in 1848-9 it was 388,000 beegahs; in 1858-9, 467,000; in 1868-9, 9,694,000; and in 1872-3, 828,000 beegahs. The revenue of India had become more and more dependent on the poppy-trade. He held in his hand two tables which he had worked out, showing how the revenue of India had been affected. He was sorry to trouble the House with figures, but they were necessary to prove that more opium had been produced; that more land had been occupied; that India had become more dependent on this trade; and that the proportion derived from pass duty had steadily increased. This history of the trade in this drug—he did not wish to use language too strong—was one of the darkest pages on the trade annals of a Christian country. He did not propose to deal with the whole question, but with that part of India of which the Government was the direct cultivator, and the supplier of the money to cultivate. This question of the opium trade with China was by no means a new one. It was raised in the House of Commons by Lord Shaftesbury (then Lord Ashley) in 1843, who moved a resolution to the effect that the trade with China was damaging to our legitimate commerce, and utterly inconsistent with the honour and duty of a great Christian country. Sir Robert Peel neither attempted to refute the facts nor the arguments of Lord Shaftesbury, but asked that the matter might be left in the hands of the Government. In these hands it has since remained, and in these hands the revenue derived from debauching the Chinese has doubled. Whig has succeeded Tory, and Tory Whig; and every successive administration, during the thirty-two years that have passed away since that time had allowed this traffic to go on, damaging as it is to the English name throughout the world. (Cheers.) In 1870 his hon. friend who sat behind him (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) again called attention to this question. A remarkable speech was made in reply by Mr. Grant Duff, who again moved the previous question. He would not for a moment say the House was insensible. It reminded him of the Yorkshire horse-dealer's boy: with his foot in the stirrup, he asked his master, "Do I ride to buy or to sell?" My hon. friend rode for his money and he rode well. I cannot admit that he washed the blackamoor white, but he half hid him in the soap-suds. Mr. Grant Duff was backed up by the hon. member for Greenwich. Mr. Gladstone stated:—"That the Chinese Government arrived at a wise resolution, that under all the circumstances of the case that it was not possible for them to struggle against an appetite so strong and a tendency so decided as that which possessed a large portion of the Chinese people, and consequently they determined to deal with opium as a commercial commodity and to admit it into the country upon payment of a duty." He certainly was amazed that any one who so well knew the history of the matter could have made such a speech as that. The right hon. gentleman was perfectly cognizant of the whole of our dealings with China on this matter. The right hon. gentleman said that the Chinese Government had a wise policy when, finding they could no longer keep the English drug out of China, they put on a duty so small as practically to be no duty at all. Mr. Stewart had pointed out that in 1840 we went to war with China, and why was this done? Simply because the English were smuggling large quantities of opium into the country, and our Government was distinctly winking at the fact—nay, almost encouraging the practice. The Chinese blockaded our merchants at Canton, and seized and destroyed 20,000 chests of opium. England took her revenge by bombarding and destroying the town of this so-called fanatical people who hated and desired to put an end to the traffic in a poisonous drug. England gave the Chinese a lesson in Christianity by destroying them because they would not be poisoned, and then, after compelling them to pay for the smuggled opium which they had intercepted, Mr. Gladstone said the Chinese Government had adopted "a wise policy." No statement or inference could have been more unfair. Three years after the war to which he had referred, Sir Robert Peel said, in reply to Lord Ashley, that he was endeavouring to obtain from the Chinese assent to a treaty under which opium would have been admitted; but it was not until thirteen years later that the heathens began to learn Christianity, and under the Treaty of Tientsin admitted opium at a duty to their country. What, however, did Mr. Wade, our ambassador in China, say with reference

to the business? Writing to Lord Clarendon, in 1869, Mr. Wade wrote as follows:—"We are generally prone to forget that the footing we have in China has been obtained by force alone, and that, unwarlike and unenergetic as we hold the Chinese to be, it is in reality to fear of force alone that we are indebted for the safety we enjoy at certain points accessible to our force. . . . Nothing that has been gained, it must be remembered, was received from the free will of the Chinese; more, the concessions made to us have been, from first to last, extorted against the conscience of the nation—in defiance, that is to say, of the moral convictions of its educated men—not merely of the office-holders, whom we call mandarins, and who are numerically but a small proportion of the educated class, but of the millions who are saturated with a knowledge of the history and philosophy of their country. To these, as a rule, the very extension of our trade must appear politically, or what is in China the same thing, morally wrong; and the story of foreign intercourse during the last thirty years can have no effect but to confirm them in their opinion." Later on, in May, 1869, there was a conference between Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Chinese Foreign Board, presided over by Wan Chang. Mr. Chapman stated with regard to the Chinese Board, that "They proceeded to describe the horror entertained by all good Chinese, and by all the influential classes, of the effects of opium upon the Chinese nation; and said that real friendship was impossible, while England continued responsible for the drug to the Chinese people." Let the House think what would have been the effect of England endeavouring to force whisky or gin, for instance, upon a European nation, as she did opium in the case of China, and compelling them to take the liquor at a nominal duty. The result of such a course would be to involve England in a war with the country upon whom she attempted to force her spirits. (Hear, hear.) But as China was a weak nation, England had introduced opium into the country by fraud, and was keeping it there by force. What was the position of our Indian Government with regard to the drug? They were in exactly the same position as the miserable victims of the drug themselves. They said as soon as they felt the pangs of hunger coming upon them in the shape of pecuniary want, "more opium," and the more the hunger came upon them, the more strong their craving for opium became. They found Indian Governors telegraphing to the subordinates to grow more opium; it is only the growth of opium will make our revenue easy. On the 22nd of April, 1869, the Hon. W. Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, writing from Barrackpore to Mr. C. H. Campbell, said: "I have a telegraphic message from Simla, urging that every possible expedient that you can approve should be used even now to extend the opium cultivation next season to the greatest possible extent." Sir Richard Temple, in a Minute dated 27th April, 1869, wrote, "I am clear for extending the cultivation and for ensuring a plentiful supply. If we do not this, the Chinese will do it for themselves. They had better have our good opium than their own indifferent opium. There is really no moral objection to our conduct in this respect." He might remark that the last sentence in Sir Richard Temple's Minute showed that he was struck with the idea that after all there might have been a moral objection to the business. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Grey, again, on the 29th of April, 1869, urged increased cultivation, remarking, "This would just suffice, and no more, to put us on smooth ground again." Thus they had the spectacle of a Christian Government ruling in India, and sending more opium into China; and just in proportion as our financial needs require, we raised our revenue by debauching the Chinese people. The first step to be taken, then, was to get rid of the Bengal monopoly, by putting the trade all under one system of pass duty, and then to go on raising the duty until India was prepared to do without the revenue, and the trade could be got rid of altogether. Of late years the Indian revenue had shown increased vitality, and he sincerely hoped it would go on in the same direction until the Government would be able to dispense with the income derived from opium altogether. With regard to the financial effects of a system under which the Government would desist from the growth of the poppy and discourage its cultivation by private planters, various opinions had been expressed. Sir William Muir, in a minute dated February 22, 1868, described the probable finances of an experiment under which the Government should abandon cultivation and leave the production to private individuals, imposing a pass duty on the drug in entire substitution for the Bengal monopoly. He pointed out that in Bengal the production was 48,000 chests, and in Bombay 35,000, upon which a duty of 700 rupees per chest would yield 8,500,000*l.*, which allowing 2,000,000*l.* for collection would leave a net revenue of 6,500,000*l.* After stating these figures Sir William Muir concluded with this remarkable sentence—"The change would relieve the British Government from the odious imputation of pandering to the vice of China by over-stimulating production, overstocking the market and flooding China with a drug in order to raise a wider and more secure revenue to itself, an imputation of which at least on one occasion I fear we are not wholly guiltless." In 1870, Lord Sandhurst (then Sir W. Mansfield) wrote:—"We are now certified that the cultivation of opium has immensely increased of late years, and is increasing in many provinces of China."



Further on the same authority wrote:—"We gathered from Sir R. Alcock, when sitting with us in council, that the Chinese look on this raising of duty as but the first step of the policy of exclusion of Indian-grown opium. I arrive then at the conclusion that whatever the cause, whether it was the moral one or the economical one, the Chinese have commenced a policy which is very hostile to British interests. As a matter of policy, I believe it would be wise for the Government to relieve itself of the burden of the manufacture and sale of Bengal opium. These were all strong opinions on the part of leading men in India, and we trusted their advice would have its due weight with Parliament and the Government as represented by the noble marquis at the head of the India Office, and the noble lord his junior. He felt that if the Government did not face the matter at an early date, the matter would come again so prominently before them, that it would not be by any means easy to deal with it. The cultivation of opium in China had been alluded to, and he believed it was the fact that the Chinese had determined to throw the Indian opium trade back upon India. They said in effect: "If our people are to become demoralised by the use of opium, we may as well grow it ourselves, for we can grow it forty or fifty per cent. cheaper than it is grown in India." Lord Sandhurst had expressed an opinion, that as a matter of policy it would be wise for the Government to relieve itself of the burden of the manufacture of Bengal opium. He would like much to see this done and the trade swept away root and branch, but he was bound to admit that at present there were causes which would render this impossible, from the point of view of policy. He maintained, however, that we could do on a matter of duty that which Lord Sandhurst referred to in the light of policy. Let them follow up this policy by steps, in order to destroy a trade which was only profitable in proportion as it destroyed. There was no man who could look back upon the history of our dealings with China without agreeing with him that it was one of the blackest pages in our trading history. He could only, in conclusion, express an earnest hope that our future policy towards the Chinese might not be one of feeding their depraved appetites, but might be one of aiding the good and enlightened among them to stamp out a vice that both the Christian religion and the axioms of heathenism alike condemned. (Cheers.)

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL said he had sometimes doubted whether Indian questions could be advantageously treated in that House, but this question of opium was one in which Parliament and the country had a real and serious interest. He quite admitted that the question had been very fairly put before the House, and he sympathised very much with what had been said, but it seemed to him that the question was not whether or no evils existed in connection with the opium traffic, but how the matter was to be dealt with from a practical point of view. The question had a Chinese phase and an Indian phase; the first relating to the forcing of opium upon the Chinese, and the other to the manufacture and the duties levied in India. He would not deal with the first, as the Indian Government had entirely severed themselves from it. That was a question between the Chinese and the British merchants supported by British guns. The question between the Chinese and the British nation was a question of national conscience, and he for one felt his conscience much exercised on the subject. He felt the justice of much that had been said by the hon. members who had preceded him, but he was not disposed to express any decided opinion on the subject, because he felt that the Indian Government had nothing to do with the forcing of opium upon the Chinese. He did not think that in the interests of the British nation or for the sake of the Indian revenue, they were entitled to do injustice to China. So far as he was concerned, he should treat the matter from an Indian point of view, and in that direction at least the matter was of a less complex character than had been supposed. He had considered and had been brought in contact a great deal with this matter, and the opinion he had formed was that the relative evils of opium and alcohol were very much on a par. (Hear, hear.) Both were undoubtedly bad, but it could not be said that one was worse than the other. The use of either resolved itself more into a matter of race than they were apt to realise. Alcohol was the vice of the Aryan race, and opium that of the Turanian race. How could we shake ourselves free of the opium traffic? Only in one or two ways—either by leaving the cultivation free, or by prohibiting it altogether. What would be the result of leaving the cultivation free? There would be an enormous increase in the consumption of opium, and the Chinese be poisoned more than ever. Our revenue would be sacrificed without a corresponding benefit being conferred on the Chinese. Were we prepared to take that course? When the hon. member for Carlisle (Sir W. Lawson) had not only carried his Permissive Bill, but when the manufacture and the use of alcohol were entirely prohibited, it might then be possible to suggest the prohibition of the cultivation of opium for the benefit of the Chinese. What course was left open to them? So far as he could see, the only course to be followed was that which was taken with regard to the consumption of alcohol in this country. We must tax this drug, and the only question was—in what form should the taxation be imposed on this noxious article of consumption? That was really the only question

to be practically placed before the House; viz., whether the tax should be imposed in the shape of an export duty, or by a monopoly. He had no hesitation in saying at once that he very much sympathised with the views taken in this matter. No doubt the duty system was, *ceteris paribus*, very much to be preferred. He confessed that he had considerable fear lest some day such torrents of indignation and such bursts of eloquence, as they had heard that night, should sweep away the opium revenue altogether. Therefore, if he could see his way to substitute a simple duty for the monopoly system, he should be very glad to do so, but still he thought that the monopoly system worked well, and that it was more unseemly than injurious. The Gothenburg system, under which the public authorities regulated the liquor traffic, instead of leaving it in the hands of private speculators, was precisely analogous to the system followed in Bengal with regard to the opium traffic. The opium revenue was of very great importance to India, and great risks would be attendant upon any changes. In his opinion the India revenue was in that condition, that we could not afford to run great financial risks for the sake of an idea. As to the position of the ryots, nothing could be more free than the system under which they grew opium. Under a different system, these men would probably fare worse than they did at present. For himself he was averse to the extension of the present system, and was of opinion that as far as circumstances permitted it ought to be restricted. That was the view he held formerly as an Indian official, and which he had now to urge as a member of the House of Commons. The Government of India would, he hoped, take the matter into consideration. In the case of Behar and Benares it would, he thought, be better to wait until we had seen the result of a change in other quarters of the country, where the revenue to be risked would be necessarily very much smaller in amount. If the change proved successful in these quarters then it might be extended, and we might thus ultimately be enabled to get rid of monopoly, although he did not think the time when we could do so had arrived. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY was of opinion that there was no necessity for warning the House not to proceed with too great haste in the matter, seeing that the result of the action which had been taken with respect to it more than a quarter of a century ago was that the evils of the trade had increased something like fourfold. It was idle to contend that there was no distinction to be drawn between the two modes of levying the revenue on opium, one of which was to lay a heavy duty on export of the article, and the other the cultivation of the article by Government itself. There was all the difference between the two modes that existed—between the nation becoming a distiller and levying a tax on spirits when in the still. It was not necessary for the hon. member to warn them of the danger that would arise from a free trade in opium—no one had suggested it. The course of the debate had been in the direction of advocating the levying of a duty. It was proposed to extend that system instead of acting ourselves as cultivators of the pernicious drug. In former debates it had been always admitted that great evils sprung from the manufacture of opium and its compulsory exportation to China; because, after all, if we were not ourselves responsible for the evils in China, arising from the deleterious effects of this drug, we were responsible for the forcing of the drug on the Chinese, against, according to Mr. Wade, their conscientious convictions. (Hear, hear.) That moral reputation at which we ought to aim we could not have while we continued to do all we could in opposition to the feelings as well as the interests of the whole Chinese people, in reference to a trade, the only argument in support of which he had ever heard brought forward was, that we were deriving from the sale of this pernicious drug a large revenue. (Cheers.)

Mr. LAING said, as he had given this question much anxious consideration when he was Finance Minister in India, some twelve years ago, he wished to address a few observations upon it to the House. He might say, generally, that he agreed to a very great extent with the remarks and the line of argument of the hon. member for Kirkcaldy, only he felt somewhat more strongly than the hon. member the impolicy of any attempt to interfere in accordance with English ideas or English sentiments in the practical administration of affairs in India; and he had more confidence than, perhaps, that hon. gentleman had in the good sense of the House, and of the English people, when fairly appealed to, not to attempt to import English ideas into the Government, and, above all, into its financial administration of that great empire. He had great respect for philanthropy which was philanthropy at its own expense, but he had little regard for philanthropy which was philanthropy at the expense of others. If they were endeavouring, on account of some conscientious scruple, to force measures on the Government of India which would cause a sacrifice of between 6,000,000*l.* and 7,000,000*l.* of revenue, they ought to say whether they were prepared to make up for that loss or for any part of it. How was it proposed to supply the defect which would be the result if the resolution was carried into effect? If the Government of India were to double, or even treble, the salt duty, it would not be sufficient; but he did not suppose any one would propose to increase the price of salt. Then as to the income-tax, after repeated attempts to impose it it had been abandoned, and abandoned to all appearance finally, but even this tax had

not at the very highest produced more than a fourth of the sum derived from opium. Was it desirable they should unsettle the land settlement and break faith with all the cultivators of the soil throughout India in order to increase the land revenue, which it would be necessary to do to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent. if they desired to make up the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of the opium-revenue? Of course no one was prepared to do that. Were they prepared to allow a heavy import duty to be imposed on all Manchester goods? They would not by that means get nearly what they sacrificed, but it would be one way of testing their sincerity if they went to Manchester and said, "In order to give effect to this desire to abolish the opium traffic, will you contribute one and a half millions, and make up a revenue duty of 25 to 30 per cent.?" That was perfectly out of the question. Then what were they to do? They could not tamper with this great revenue without showing some practical substitute; but whatever that substitute might be, it must be one which would not fall on the vast and poor populations for whom we were trustees. For his own part, he had arrived at the conclusion that the case of opium and the case of alcohol stood on much the same footing. The truth was, there was much to be said on both sides. The intoxication caused by opium was less violent in its character than that occasioned by alcohol, and less crime was committed in Singapore under the influence of opium than there was in a town of corresponding size in this country under the influence of drink. It was easy enough to get up evidence showing the frightful effects of opium-smoking, but this evidence was not always to be relied upon. Under these circumstances, were they in a fit of virtuous indignation to destroy so productive an Indian industry for the sake of moral considerations, while we continued to raise the greater part of our own revenue from alcohol? It would be most unjust if we were to be thus cheaply virtuous at the expense of 200 millions of the poor toiling natives of India, for whom we were the trustees, and whom we ought to take care to raise in the scale of comfort and civilisation. Let the Government prohibit the introduction of spirits into this country, and then it might perhaps call upon the Indian Government to prohibit the export of opium to China. Until that was done, he contended that the English people had no right to call upon the Indian Government to be virtuous at the expense of the taxpayers of India. He regarded the great danger to our Indian Empire as being not Russian aggression, nor Indian disaffection, nor another mutiny: it would arise from the wish to govern India from home in accordance with English ideas and English sentiments. (Hear, hear.) As far as he knew, every time that English public opinion had been so brought to bear as to interfere with the action of those who were responsible in India for the government of India the result had been disastrous. He asked the House to beware how they did anything of that sort in the matter of Indian finance. Let the best men be selected for the government of India, then let the responsibility rest on them, and they would find those gentlemen infinitely more likely to be right than hon. members here at home could possibly be. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY said if the House of Commons were not to discuss matters of this sort it would be adopting a retrograde policy as compared with the step which England took in removing the Government out of the hands of the East India Company. He admitted that the present was a large financial question, but to a country like England moral reputation ought to be more dear than financial success. No doubt the loss of revenue was a very serious matter, and the objection made by the supporters of the motion before the House was not to the raising of a revenue from opium, but to the mode in which it was raised, the Government undertaking all the functions of traders and speculators, and encouraging the growth of what was admitted to be a noxious drug when money was not abundant. With regard to the Chinese, an unjust distinction was, he thought, drawn between the responsibility of the Government of India and of the Imperial Government. That responsibility was one, and could not be divided. The Chinese regarded England as responsible for opium coming into their country, and they were now in a position to demand a revision of the Treaty of 1860, and if necessary to close their ports. The House had now before it a moderate proposal, which, as it did not ask for the entire abrogation of the duty, was not open to the charge of rashness in sacrificing a large revenue, but which asked the Government to proceed tentatively to redress a moral wrong. He thought that under the circumstances the House would do well to support the motion.

Sir G. BALFOUR felt much confidence in saying that the Chinese had never shown a real and sincere wish to prevent opium from being conveyed into that country. He happened to be present when an offer was made by the two Chinese Commissioners to Sir Henry Pottinger, that if the British Government would agree to pay the sum of 3,000,000*l.* dollars, we might introduce into China any quantity of opium that we liked. [An Hon. Member: "When was that offer made?"] It was made in July, 1843, and the papers had been laid before Parliament. He (Sir G. Balfour) afterwards sailed for the North of China, and settled at the port of Shanghai. The opium traffic was, as he had anticipated, the cause of trouble. He thought the opium trade objectionable on many accounts, but he had a duty to perform as an official of the Government,



and he seized three vessels for contravening, as he thought, the laws of China. A very proper censure was, however, conveyed to him by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. Commissioner Lin opened the crusade against opium; yet the cause of the war was not opium, but the forcible seizure of our merchants who had a right to live in Canton, and to carry on their trade there. No more injudicious act than that forcible seizure of opium could have been committed by Lin, because the opium trade, which had up to that time been confined to the mouth of the Canton river, afterwards spread all over the rivers in China. After all, less evils were caused from the consumption of opium than from the use of ardent spirits. Our 80,000 chests of opium sent into China were insufficient to bring about the serious consequences with which the opium trade was charged. As to the cultivation of opium by the Chinese themselves, he did not believe it. The same thing used to be said when he was in China, but the cultivation of opium had been little extended since that time, and no country in the world could produce opium to compare with that of Malwa, Benares, and Patna. Having served in India, he knew that several ministers had endeavoured to grapple with the question, but none of them had either the skill or the courage to try an experiment with the revenues of the country. The question was purely one of finance, and he could not see the possibility of raising by other means the amount that was derived from the manufacture and export of opium. He thought, on the whole, that the best course would be not to press the motion now before the House, but to leave the matter for the present in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, who might in the course of a year, as the result of continued investigation and thought, hit upon a plan which would solve the difficulty.

Mr. NOEL must admit that to govern India by English ideas was utterly impossible. They had to deal with an Oriental race, with a people in entirely different circumstances from ourselves. He utterly repudiated the idea, however, that England was not to deal with the people of India on a moral basis. It was the duty of the House, not necessarily to lay down rules or furnish a scheme by which the revenue could be raised, which he must admit was an enormous difficulty, but to give such an expression of public opinion as would countenance statesmen in giving their attention to the matter, and enable them to adopt some method by which the revenue of India could be raised without supporting such an immoral system as the one whereby the revenue was now obtained. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and gallant member who had just addressed the House had alluded to Sir William Muir, now at the head of the finances of India, and expressed a conviction that if anybody could deal with this subject, it would be that hon. statesman. He (Mr. Noel) ventured to say that the hands of Sir William Muir would be enormously strengthened in this matter—(Hear, hear)—if it was understood that the English people were really alive to this question. No one could read the minutes written by Sir William Muir and fail to perceive that he was intensely anxious that this matter should be dealt with in some way so that England might be relieved of one of the vilest blots which had ever darkened the pages of its history. (Hear, hear.) It would be a difficult task to accomplish unless Sir William Muir was supported by a strong feeling in his favour in this country. It was the duty of the House to express some opinion on the subject. If it was shown at the outset that the Government were earnest in its desire to bring to a close this Government monopoly in India, it would have an enormous effect so far as our moral relations with China were concerned. He believed that before very long, if Indian statesmen could be well supported by public opinion at home, we should find that, in spite of all financial difficulties, this horrible blot would be removed from the escutcheon of England. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. BRACH, as a member of the Indian Finance Committee, wished to make a few remarks on the subject. His desire was that an end should be put to this immoral traffic in opium, but he was afraid that there were difficulties connected with the subject which must of necessity exist. Doubtless the authorities in China were opposed to the introduction of the opium from India; not, however, on moral grounds, but because they wished to foster the domestic production of this pernicious drug. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that under these circumstances the morality of the Chinese, or their use of the drug, would be different from what it was under the present system. If it was impossible to prohibit the traffic, the question naturally arose, could they restrict it? They would, of course, be able to restrict it, and thereby do a great act of justice to the cause of morality, if they could introduce into the eastern portions of India the same custom which existed in the western parts of that country. The circumstances, however, were entirely different in the two cases. It would be extremely difficult, as was proved by the evidence brought before the committee, to prevent a considerable amount of smuggling in Bengal. If the article was to be exported at all, the Government had a perfect right to derive some of the benefit accruing from it. He feared it would be extremely difficult to change the monopoly system into an export duty system. The subject, however, was well worth inquiring into, and if an arrangement could be made by which the system could be changed, it would, no doubt, be of the greatest public benefit, and conduce to morality.

Mr. McLAREN declined to go into the question

of what would be the effect on the Indian revenue. This country had done a great moral wrong in forcing the drug on the Chinese. The treaty was the most iniquitous one that had ever been forced on any foreign country—it was a blot on the pages of the history of this country. His remedy was an exceedingly simple one—abrogate the treaty at once, and say to the Government of China, "We will no longer force you to take this opium." No doubt the quantity exported from India would gradually diminish, but it would not diminish all at once, and in time the Government would be no worse off than under the existing system.

Lord G. HAMILTON did not think the hon. member who had just spoken was aware what would be the result of abrogating the treaty. Sir Rutherford Alcock had expressed a very decided opinion that if the Chinese were left unfettered by the treaty, they would at once expel all the Protestant missionaries from the country. The hon. member surely was not anxious to bring about such a result as that? (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend who introduced the motion suggested that the system of excise and export duty now in force in Bombay should be tried in Bengal in place of the monopoly system at present existing there. His hon. friend seemed, however, to argue against any revenue whatever being derived from opium.

Mr. STEWART explained that he did not argue against prohibition at all, but wished to do away with the Bengal system, and to substitute for it the system which was in vogue in Bombay.

Lord G. HAMILTON said it certainly seemed to him that his hon. friend's words implied direct condemnation of any revenue being derived from opium. (Hear, hear.) One fact must have struck hon. gentlemen who had listened to the discussion as being very remarkable. There had, indeed, been a complete conflict of opinion between hon. members, but every speaker who had had any official experience of India pointed out the danger, if, not the impossibility, of abandoning the revenue; whereas the gentlemen who had advocated the abolition or alteration of the revenue, and who were doubtless actuated by the best of motives, looked at the question merely from a philanthropic point of view. (Hear, hear.) Two fallacies underlaid the statements of both his hon. friend's who had brought forward this motion. They appeared entirely to forget that there was no nation in the world which did not in some shape or other take stimulants. (Hear, hear.) Besides, they forgot that in a large portion of Asia—not only in China, but also in Assam and Burmah—the stimulant taken by the natives was opium. We drank beer, the Irish and Scotch took whisky, Americans chewed tobacco, and the Chinese smoked opium. Such being the case, it was not fair to put upon the Indian Government the responsibility for the immoderate use of opium by the Chinese. It had been assumed, that it was entirely owing to the action of the Indian Government that the Chinese smoked opium. Why was the smuggling of opium carried on? Because the people wanted it. Mr. Cooper and Sir Rutherford Alcock pointed out that the habit of opium-smoking had existed in China for centuries. It was perfectly true that in Eastern China the opium chiefly used there came from India; but Mr. Cooper stated that he had travelled all over Western China, and found that the people there cultivated opium more extensively than in the other parts of China. If he might venture to suggest it to his hon. friends who differed from him, he could not help thinking that they accepted too readily the instances of persons who made an immoderate use of opium, and drew from it a general deduction that every one who indulged in it was completely demoralised, physically and morally. There was very remarkable evidence bearing on this point. There could be no question that the Chinaman who smokes moderately can do an amount of work which no native of any other country could perform. There was a very remarkable report which had come home quite recently from a consul in China who once held opinions similar to those expressed that evening. This gentleman believed that the use of opium was entirely demoralising to the individual who was addicted to it. During his journeys he came into the closest relations with men who smoked. Their work was of the hardest and rudest, they had constantly to strip and plunge into the stream in all seasons. The quantity of food they ate was simply prodigious, and the two most addicted to the habit of smoking were the pilot and the ship's cook. On the steadiness of nerve of the former the safety of the junk depended, and the latter seemed to be almost independent of sleep or rest. The consul added that he did not believe that the smoking of this native drug did any harm. This was testimony of undoubted reliability, and the result arrived at was the same as the decision previously arrived at by other persons. Mr. Cooper, in his evidence, said that the habit of smoking was very prevalent among the Chinese. He said that if you suddenly cut off the supply of opium one-third of the whole nation would die; and he added that so long as it was moderately supplied, so long as it was used in moderation, it was not detrimental to health, and that the people were able to perform an enormous quantity of work. One of the great evils of China was overpopulation, and if the opium was not imported, the Chinese would cultivate it in place of cereals and other food. He was aware that opium-smoking was prohibited in China under pain of death. Who was the individual who passed that law? He was

the Sir Wilfrid Lawson of China. (Laughter.) He was a man determined to put down opium and all stimulants, and seeing a man one day smoking he instantly ordered his head to be cut off. (Laughter.) This law was a dead letter, and no one attempted to enforce it. (Hear.) Two different lines of argument were adopted on this question. They were told on the one hand that the source of revenue was precarious, inasmuch as the cultivation of opium was extending in China; and, on the other hand, they were told they must prohibit the importation of opium into China because it was owing to the Indian opium that the Chinese people were perishing. He believed that whether they stopped the importation of opium into China or not the Chinese would have opium, and therefore it was not fair or accurate to place on the head of the Indian Government all the evils which ensue from the immoderate use of opium. (Hear.) If he could show that every one of the evils which the hon. member deprecated under the present system would be increased tenfold by the proposal the hon. member made, that the amount of opium that would be imported must be doubled or even more largely increased, he thought it would be admitted that the suggestion made would in no way check that which the hon. member deplored. In Assam the people were allowed to cultivate opium, and the result was the whole population became demoralised. (Hear, hear.) That was because there was no restriction, no control exercised, and women and children were in the habit of sucking rags saturated with the drug. But in India the persons now engaged in the cultivation of opium were the healthiest and sturdiest of the population. Therefore, the first way in which his hon. friend would improve the condition of the people of India would result in their demoralisation. Then as to the next point. There could be no question, if the proposal of his hon. friend were adopted, that one-third of the net revenue derived from opium in Bengal would be lost. Accordingly a very much larger quantity would be carried into China, or there would be a large loss to the revenue. Then there was another point. We found it necessary to state each year the quantity of opium to be sold in the next year. Bombay was dependent on the Bengal trade, and if we rendered the output uncertain it would be impossible to depend with any accuracy on the supply from Bombay. It would fluctuate, as had been already pointed out, by millions from year to year, and therefore it would be impossible to adjust the balance between income and annual expenditure. But every financier of eminence had laid it down that, if you wished to adjust your expenditure to your income, you must know with some degree of certainty what your income is likely to be. (Hear.) There were, therefore, four objections to the proposal of his hon. friend. The first was that it would demoralise the people, the second that it would cause the loss of a large amount of revenue from Bengal, the third that we should introduce an element of uncertainty into the income, and the fourth that we should never be able to adjust our expenditure to our income. He quite admitted that if the Government of India could raise their revenue otherwise it would be better not to raise so much from opium. But we were a practical people, and must adopt practical methods. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that Sir W. Muir was most anxious to surrender this revenue, but he could not do it. Why? Because he was the Finance Minister of India. (Hear, hear.) It was urged that he would be supported by the enlightened opinion of the House of Commons. But the enlightened opinion of the House of Commons would not furnish him with resources nor relieve him of his responsibility as Finance Minister. (Hear.) It might be wrong to smoke opium, but why was it proposed to enter upon a course of policy which would increase the burden of taxation upon those who did not smoke opium? (Hear, hear.) No doubt, the expenditure of the Government of India had increased very much during the last ten or fifteen years. But if this opium revenue should be abolished, we must do one of two things—either largely reduce our expenditure, or impose additional taxation on the people of India. Which alternative would his hon. friend accept? If we largely reduce the expenditure, we must put a stop to measures which were largely adding to the moral and material prosperity of the country. One of the pleas for our remaining in India was that we were giving the people a better government than they ever had before. But if you reduced the revenue you at once cut away from yourselves the power of doing much for the amelioration of the condition of the people. (Hear.) He admitted, however, that when so large a portion of revenue depended upon the habits of a foreign nation, a revolution might occur in their habits which might make it difficult to realise that revenue hereafter. He therefore quite agreed with the line of argument of his hon. friend the member for Kirkcaldy, who had pointed out that the system on which opium was manufactured should not be extended, because the revenue was to a great extent precarious. At the same time, he hoped he had given the House sufficient practical reasons for refusing to sanction the motion of his hon. friend. (Hear, hear.) He felt bound to offer his decided opposition to the motion. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided. The numbers were—

For the amendment	...	57
Against	...	94
Majority against	...	—37

The amendment was therefore lost.



## THE DEBATE ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The friends of the anti-opium movement have reason to be satisfied with the debate which is so amply reported in your columns. A great part of a debate never can be reproduced in a newspaper. The skilled reporter records words, but no art of his can put into print the tones and accents, the whole air and manner of the speakers—those things which are evidences of earnest belief, or the contrary. To those who had the pleasure of sitting in the gallery, and listening to this debate, it was abundantly clear that there was no real opposition to Messrs. Stewart and Pease, unless, indeed, in the breast of Mr. Laing, who, for some reason or other, spoke with a slight bitterness of tone. The sprightly speech of the clever young Under-Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, was simply a smart official reply; the utterance of the department, not of the man. But taking the speeches as they read, it is noticeable that besides Mr. Laing and Lord George Hamilton, the monopoly has not a single defender. Of those who opposed Mr. Stewart's motion, Sir George Balfour acknowledged a "difficulty," which he hoped the Marquis of Salisbury's ingenuity would remedy within twelve-months. Mr. Beach condemned the opium-trade as "immoral," and desired "to see it put an end to;" while Sir George Campbell distinctly repudiated any defence of the forcing of opium upon China by British guns and declared his opinion that it is "very desirable to get rid of the monopoly system, and rely on the duty system only." I may be excused for calling particular attention to this remarkable speech of the late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal; the more so because the reporters, for the most part, mangled it, and newspaper readers have consequently failed to understand it. The *July Friend of China* contains a verbatim report, the proof of which was kindly corrected by Sir George himself, and from this the report published in your columns has been condensed. Now Sir George Campbell, as a gentleman and a Christian, is utterly incapable of defending the injustice of raising a revenue for India by forcing opium upon China; and it does credit to his manliness—a manliness which makes the other speakers on his side look small—that he distinctly separated himself from all appearance of apologising for this shameful thing. But has Sir George Campbell sufficiently considered that in clearing himself from complicity with our Chinese wars, he has in effect abandoned his case? To us it is matter of small concern whether the chief blame rests upon the Indian Government or the British merchant. Even the opium monopoly considered by itself is a mere detail. The evil we are fighting against is a gigantic wrong committed against a peaceable and friendly nation. The monopoly, considered alone, is, we believe, utterly wrong and indefensible in principle, but we attack it not from any theoretic grounds as to the duty and scope of Governments, but because it is that method by which our Indian Government makes money out of injury done to the Chinese; and because the history of the past sixty years convinces us that the Indian Government will never see and acknowledge the wrong until it ceases to be blinded by the money. Sir George Campbell, however, sees and deplors the wrong done to China, and we, therefore, have good reason to hope that when this matter next comes before Parliament, if the point of attack is directed, as possibly it may be, against the international wrong inflicted upon China, we shall have him both speaking and voting on our side.

Of course we had once more the same unequal conflict of testimony as to the effects of opium. People who know nothing about the facts jump to the conclusion that opium must be analogous to alcohol, and the vast majority of Englishmen, who hold that some use of alcohol is moderate, innocent, and even beneficial, easily conclude that it must be just the same with opium; and when men are in this state of mind, a very little evidence of a very slight character is quite enough to convince them that their pre-formed opinion was correct. Hence Mr. Laing's amusing Arcadian picture of Chinese workmen knocking off work at the dinner hour to sit down under the shade of a tree and smoke a pipe of opium. Not quite correct, Mr. Laing! What your informant really saw was tobacco-smoking, not opium-smoking. Put tobacco for opium, and the picture is true to the life; but every one who knows what opium smoking is, knows that the description above cannot apply to it. All Chinese are votaries of "the weed," and indulge in it constantly in the intervals of toil. But opium-smoking is a much more serious affair, and cannot be enjoyed in that easy *à fresco* way. It requires a lamp and several implements. The smoker always lies down to his task. Mr. Laing was not careful enough in adducing evidence, Lord G. Hamilton was happier in his quotation of Consul King. We have quoted that gentleman in full in the *Friend of China* for May; and we freely make

Lord George a present of his testimony for what it is worth.

More serious are the historical errors which our opponents fell into. Of these Sir G. Balfour, with his *quorum ego magna pars fui*, committed the most grievous one, which has already been quoted as an authority in more than one paper. After averring that in his own presence the Chinese Commissioners offered to Sir H. Pottinger to legalise an opium trade for three million dollars, he crossed the floor of the House and ostentatiously put into Mr. Stewart's hands the Parliamentary reports which recorded the negotiation. Who would have thought that the hon. gentleman had omitted to state these very material facts—that the proposition originated with Sir H. Pottinger, that the Chinese took no notice of it for two or three hours, that then they dismissed all their servants, and in secrecy with fear and trembling suggested this basis of settlement, acknowledging that the mere proposal of it to the Emperor might cost them their heads. It was a pity that Sir G. Balfour did not go on to state that the proposition did reach the ears of Taou Kwang, and was by him indignantly rejected. So much for the proposal of the Chinese Commissioners.

Lord George Hamilton's assertion that the Chinese have smoked opium "for centuries," coupled with Sir G. Campbell's remarks about the Turanian race, are liable to mislead. It only requires a reference to the evidence of Sir R. Alcock and Mr. Cooper to see that they have been carelessly misrepresented. They knew, what everyone who had studied the matter knows, that opium-smoking is quite a modern vice in China, little older than steam-travelling in England. It first attracted the notice of Government in 1799. No doubt it was silently growing up for some time before this. The place and date of its introduction nobody knows. But we know that it cannot have been a general practice during the last century, because in China there is an immense and constantly-increasing literature, poems, novels, and ballads innumerable, in which this habit would surely have been noticed had it existed. The Turanian race do not use opium as a substitute for alcohol. They have made a spirit from rice ever since the dawn of history, and King Wan of the Chow dynasty (about 1,000 B.C.) published a very excellent temperance tract, which is extant to this day. This rice spirit is now drunk by all the Chinese who can afford it, though they are not a drunken people. The taste for opium is a thing of yesterday among them, and that encourages us to hope that it may die out as rapidly as it has spread.

I must not occupy more of your space. The friends of this society owe a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Stewart and Pease for their courage in bringing this unpopular subject to the notice of the House; for the great pains they took in collecting such a mass of valuable information upon the subject; and for the zeal and wisdom with which they conducted the debate to so satisfactory an issue. For it was satisfactory to carry with them fifty-seven members of the House, and to feel that they had laid a sound and substantial basis for the future prosecution of our work. There is even a satisfaction in the fact that the worst the hostile papers can abuse them for is their "reasonableness" and "moderation."

Thanking you for granting so large a portion of your columns to this discussion,

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

F. S. TURNER, Secretary.

Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

Office—Canada Building, King-street, Westminster, S.W., July 6, 1875.

## MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.—BAZAAR AT HALIFAX.

On Wednesday last one of the most extensive and elaborate bazars that has ever been held at Halifax was opened in the Drill Hall of the Fourth West York Rifle Volunteers, Prescott-street, Halifax. The bazaar has been promoted on behalf of the funds of Milton College, Gravesend, an institution established by the Congregationalist body, for the education of the daughters of their ministers, and certainly the work has been taken up and carried forward with an earnestness and spirit rarely witnessed. Mrs. Joseph Crossley, of Broomfield, Halifax, who has officiated as hon. secretary, has been unsparing in her efforts to bring the bazaar to a successful issue, and has been cordially assisted by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The spacious Drill Hall was magnificently decorated. In the centre there was a large waterfall and fountain, the playing of which had the effect of keeping the room delightfully cool. There were ten stalls, containing a profusion of costly and beautiful articles, and presided over by ladies from all parts of the country; and there was also a refreshment-stall, dining-room, zoological gardens, and many other amusements. Sir Titus Salt, Bart., and most of the leading families of the district, were represented, together with many influential families of the Congregationalists in other parts of the county. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. John Crossley, M.P., but previously prayer was offered by the Rev. B. Dale, of Halifax, followed by a few remarks from Mr. E. Crossley, Mayor of Halifax.

Mr. THOMAS SCRUTTON, of London, treasurer of Milton College, being called upon, gave a few parti-

culars relative to that institution, which he observed, was the first that had been established for the education of the daughters of ministers. With regard to the special circumstances under which they met, he thought they had a very good claim upon the sympathy of their friends. He quite held with the opinion, that it was not right for them, as a rule, to go far into debt; but they were so circumstanced as regarded this building that they had been forced by stress of circumstances into the position they now occupied. It was certainly not their original intention to provide a building for more than eighty pupils, but when they were ready for eighty, 150 were ready to come, and they had also offered of increased subscriptions amounting to 1,600*l.* if they would complete the building at once, so that they felt it would be a disgrace to themselves and a want of loyalty to the body if they did not perfect the building.

Mr. CROSSLEY, M.P., said he was glad to witness such a sight as the one presented by that hall, for he had no conception that in so short a time so much could be done, and with so great an effect. He had undertaken the ceremonial opening of the bazaar, but he had done it with reluctance, because he should have been glad if the money could have been raised without resorting to such means. He had been told, however, that many people could assist in work who were not able to contribute money. Before consenting to do so, however, he had paid a visit to the institution. It was for the education of the daughters of their ministers. They had long had similar institutions for the education of ministers' sons, but until the establishment of this college they had no educational facilities for their ministers' daughters. The prime mover in the matter had been the Rev. W. Guest, of Gravesend—(applause)—who had given much time and attention to the building and establishment of the college. He (Mr. Crossley) had been struck with the admirable situation of the college at Gravesend. It was erected on elevated ground, and its view of the Thames was unimpeded. It was a handsome and spacious building, admirably adapted to the wants of such an institution, whilst it was fitted up in capital style, and the situation was salubrious, and it was in charge of a committee of gentlemen eminently qualified for the duty. He went all over the institution, and found that it was not only a most complete establishment, but that it was economically managed. The laundry department he had especially noticed, and the washing was accomplished at a very small cost. He saw the lady principal and the staff of teachers, and he considered them eminently adapted for the work they had undertaken. Himself and Mr. Wright (who accompanied him) saw the 126 girls at present inmates of the establishment. They were the picture of health, and, moreover, well conducted. He had not been prepared to find so large a proportion of grown-up girls in the institution, but believed this was due to the long-delayed provision of such an institution. He was told that there were eighty candidates waiting for admission to the institution. Extra accommodation could be made for twenty girls by the alteration of one of the rooms, but for the want of funds. There were not adequate subscriptions for the maintenance of those already in the institution, so that until the debt was removed no new candidates could be admitted. The cost of the buildings, land, etc., had been about 23,000*l.*, and there was a debt of 8,000*l.* He earnestly hoped that the bazaar might contribute largely to the reduction of this burden, and thus relieve an institution that would do incalculable good in those families for whose benefit it was designed. So long as so many of their ministers were so inadequately remunerated, it was but an act of simple justice that they should do all in their power to assist the ministers to give to their children a sound and liberal education. After complimenting the ladies on the efforts they had put forth in promoting the bazaar, Mr. Crossley said he was sure that hereafter the ladies would have the solid satisfaction that they had helped forward a noble object in trying to free this institution from debt. (Applause.)

After three cheers for the Queen, heartily given at the call of Mr. Crossley, that gentleman declared the bazaar open, and trusted it would be a most successful undertaking. (Applause.) Business then commenced in earnest, and a large quantity of goods changed hands during the afternoon, whilst in the evening the hall was crowded.

Bands were in attendance each day for the performance of orchestral music, and the attendance was large. The following ladies presided at the stalls:—A—Mrs. Charles, Sheffield; Miss Law, Rotherham; Miss C. Spicer, London; Miss Milne, Nottingham; and Miss L. Asquith, Morley, near Leeds. B—Mrs. N. Whitley, Mrs. T. Scarborough, and Miss Hay, Halifax; Miss Milne, Nottingham; Miss Ormerod, Brighouse; Miss Ashton, Darwen; and Miss Spreckley, London. C—Mrs. L. J. Crossley, Miss Baldwin, Miss Wayman, Miss Priestley, and Miss Whitley, Halifax; and Miss Asquith and friend, Morley. D—Mrs. Kelsall, and the Misses Salt, of Crow Nest. E—Mrs. Whitley, and Miss Millson, Halifax; Mrs. Milne, Nottingham; Mrs. Anderton, Cleckheaton; Miss Shepherd, Halifax; and Miss Spicer, London. F—Mrs. W. Ambler, Mrs. C. Ward, and Miss Musgrave, Halifax; Miss Devitt, London; Miss Milligan, Rawdon; Mrs. Oldroyd, Fixley Park; and Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Huddersfield. Milton Mount Stall—Mrs. Baggins, Scarborough; Mrs. and Miss Falding, Rotherham College; Miss Smith,



Gravesend; and Miss Tarbotton, London. G—Mrs. Scrutton, London; Miss Garthwaite, Miss Lewis, and Miss Edmunds, Halifax; and Miss Delf, Norfolk. H—Mrs. Lees, Miss Mellor, Miss M. Lewis, Miss Taylor, Miss Patchett, and Miss Jackson, Halifax; Mrs. Oakes and Miss Tillotson, Lightcliffe; and Misses Balgarnie, Scarborough. I—Mrs. Denham, Mrs. Smeeton, Miss Musgrave, Miss Schone, and Miss Oliver, Halifax; and Miss Milne, Nottingham. Refreshment Stall—Mrs. Hargreaves, Mrs. Jas. Bairdow, Mrs. Battinson, Mrs. Stephen Scarbrough, and Mrs. Wright.

The bazaar was kept open until Saturday evening, and we are now able to add a statement of the gross receipts for each day:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st day Donations.....	375	7	5			
Sales.....	399	16	4			
2nd „ Sales.....				1,275	3	9
3rd „ Sales.....				501	17	5
4th „ Sales.....				336	7	6
5th „ Donations.....	50	0	0			
Sales.....	405	3	6			
				455	3	6

£2,568 12 2

We understand many friends are disposed to join in an effort to free the college from all remaining liabilities. We most heartily wish them success.

#### GLIMPSES OF THE SUPERNATURAL.

(By a Contributor.)

Probably the majority of the readers of this article can call to their recollection some inexplicable circumstance, out of the ordinary course of nature, which at one time or other they have directly or indirectly become acquainted with. Such, for example, as the distinct provision of an event, or the subsequent verification of a well-marked dream, or a supernatural occurrence at the bedside of the dying, or the existence of haunted houses difficult to attribute to trickery, or some of the so-called spiritualistic manifestations, or, in a few cases possibly, the appearance of a ghostly form seen and recognised by more than one person. Each one of the foregoing phenomena has at different times been minutely detailed to the present writer by various friends to whom they had actually occurred, and in the perfect honesty and sincerity of the narrators he have not the shadow of a doubt. Are all such phenomena mere coincidences and hallucinations? This is, of course, the usual way in which they are regarded. Nevertheless, in most minds lurks a feeling that there may be a foundation for some of these stories; that the world of spirits may after all be nearer to us than we usually imagine it to be; and that mysterious influences may pass and repeat from that world to this—even that visitants from the unseen universe may on rare occasions clothe themselves in a semi-material nature, or that the ordinary human faculties may have a momentary state of exaltation, by means of which the spirit form may be apprehended. Vague thoughts such as these become vivid conceptions if at some period we are ourselves brought into contact with the unknown. But our work-a-day world rapidly reduces us to “common sense,” and no doubt happily for us all, makes the glimpses of the supernatural few and far between.

Now, it is a remarkable fact that whilst the growth of exact scientific inquiry, accompanied by a reverent and reluctant “materialism,” mark the present day, there is at the same time spreading, secretly but widely, a conviction that we are not far removed from the borders of another world, wherein invisible, intelligent beings exist, who can, and frequently do, make themselves manifest in this. Those who have come to this conviction say they have been compelled to do so by repeated and irresistible facts and testimony. Nor are they to be disregarded as ignorant, credulous, or superstitious people, for they are found in all classes of society, and number amongst them men of true religion, high character, and profound thought; men standing in the highest ranks of literature, law, and science, whose special business it is to detect error and to discover truth. These now known as Spiritualists, who have arrived at the conclusion that manifest intercourse takes place between an unseen world and this, are people in general derided or condemned. I am not a Spiritualist—that is to say, I have not satisfied myself that the phenomena are due to the agency of intelligent beings other than ourselves; but I have a very strong opinion that when some intelligent men assert they have heard or seen what is incomprehensible to us, no one has a right or hand to laugh at their statements, or to condemn their opinions. To entitle anyone to do as he must go through their experience, or collect adverse evidence more cogent than that which they produce. The incredible nature of the facts asserted is not a sufficient

reply. For, Bishop Butler remarks in his Analogy, difficulties depending on the strangeness or unexpectedness of any occurrence must give way before sufficient evidence; we, with our limited experience and comprehension, are no judges of what constitutes the probability or improbability of events that may occur in the Divine Government of the world. To condemn Spiritualism, on the other hand, because it is diabolical, is to admit the genuineness of the phenomena—which is the very point in question.

Modern Spiritualism is not yet thirty years old. In December, 1847, a respectable family named Fox, living in a hamlet in the State of New York, were annoyed with frequent knockings in various parts of the house, and for which no assignable cause could be traced. Neighbours were called in, and the house again and again searched and watched. The noises not only continued, but seemed so methodical, as to suggest the idea that a response might be given. The letters of the alphabet were repeated aloud. When this was done, knocks were heard at certain letters, words were spelt out, and in short a murder was revealed which had taken place in the house when it was in other hands. The excitement caused by these so-called “Rochester knockings,” had not subsided when similar phenomena showed themselves in different parts of the country, and under yet more extraordinary conditions. Raps were heard on ceilings and inaccessible spots, tables and chairs were moved about and lifted off the ground, objects were brought from distances, drawings and music were executed by persons who knew nothing of these arts, and finally human hands and features, and sometimes the whole of a human form, were seen more or less distinctly; in every case appearing flesh-like and substantial to the touch, but vanishing from the firmest grasp. Certain persons were found better fitted than others to communicate with the “spirits,” to whom these phenomena were now attributed. Such persons were called mediums; they were of either sex, generally persons of indifferent health, but whose honesty had not before been doubted, nor, in the majority of cases, does there seem the slightest ground for accusing them of duplicity. From America the manifestations passed to England and some parts of the continent. Statements of what had occurred were greeted with ridicule by some, with inquiry by others. Public opinion set itself against the movement, but it did not die. Satire and a slight social persecution did not injure its vitality. Hostile investigation and frequent failure to establish anything conclusive did not strip it of its pretensions. The believers in Spiritualism have rapidly increased in numbers. A literature on the subject has begun to arise. Both in England and America numerous journals, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, not only advocate its claims, but fill their columns with records of fresh “manifestations.” The meaningless rubbish and insane tricks that one finds for the most part set forth in these newspapers would assuredly destroy their sale, if those who support them did not feel that behind what is silly or grotesque there was an inexplicable something which they firmly believe to be supernatural.

It may surprise our readers if we name some of the eminent men who have been convinced of the truth and reality of most of the Spiritualistic phenomena, though their theories on the subject would probably differ. Among those who have died in recent years there are Archbishop Whately, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Nassau, senior, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. W. Howitt, Dr. Elliston, Captain Burton, Judge Edmunds, Professor De Morgan, Dr. Mayo, Professor Gregory, and Professor Hare. Among those now living there are Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hall, Mr. T. A. Trollope, Professor Challis, Dr. Gully, Mr. W. Crookes, Mr. A. R. Wallace, and many others of eminence, who prefer to have their names not published, but who, equally with the foregoing, have satisfied themselves that Spiritualism is not a delusion.

The first objection that many make who are hardly able to resist the testimony of others is this—Where is the *raison d'être* of Spiritualism? What has Spiritualism told us that is new and noble? has it not rather degraded the Christian character of its adherents? is it not a thing to be shunned as everywhere condemned in the Scriptures? St. Paul, for example, writing to Timothy, says—“The Spirit speaketh expressly ‘that in the latter times, some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils.’” This last and most serious objection to Spiritualism may be considered subsequently, for it demands a more lengthy consideration than can now be given to it. The other question may be taken in this

form—Why should spirits only lately have gained the power of communicating with men? This might be answered by saying we cannot predicate anything of the spirit world—it is simply a question of trustworthy evidence. But in reference to the antiquity of spirit manifestation, there recur to the mind at once the numerous floating tales of apparitions and the like, which, if spiritualism be true, may after all have some foundation in fact. Stories of intercourse with the world of spirits, either for evil or for good, are as old as history itself. Scriptural proofs of this are abundant, and have been too much overlooked. Those who had a “familiar spirit,” in old time, the wizards and witches of the middle ages, and the mediums of the present day, present an almost unbroken succession of abnormal human beings who appear to possess some mysterious and superhuman power. Anyone who has read that able and curious old book, “*Saducismus Triumphatus*,” by Dr. Glanvil, chaplain to James II., will find in it such “full and plain evidence concerning witches and apparitions” that to attribute all to delusion becomes as difficult as to admit the facts.

It may with more justice be argued that the modern ghost story usually proves as unsubstantial as the ghost itself. Ghost stories have, however, been raised to a position in the world they never enjoyed before by a work which the Vicar of All Saints, Lambeth, has just compiled. Though Dr. Lee has not shown the acumen and ability displayed by Dr. Glanvil, yet the two works have a nearly parallel object. Dr. Lee has attempted to establish ghosts as a proof of a future life, as Dr. Glanvil sought for the same object to establish witches. In the volumes before us, we have a wonderful collection of “facts, records, and traditions relating to ‘dreams, omens, miraculous occurrences, apparitions, wraiths, warnings, second sight, witchcraft, necromancy, &c.’” The covers of these volumes indicate the ghostly nature of the contents. Three attenuated hands with long outstretched forefingers point significantly through clouds and lightning over the lurid rays of the setting sun; below a Jack-o'-the-lantern dances among the bulrushes, whilst a death's-head moth with bat-like wings flutter away into the darkness. Altogether Dr. Lee has produced a most “uncanny” book, which will startle and fascinate nearly every reader. The records here set forth are the sifted products of twenty years' gathering; about fifty “recent examples ‘of the supernatural’” are given for the first time in these pages, and as regards these stories Dr. Lee either supplies the names and addresses of the narrators or holds himself responsible for the trustworthiness of the record.

Before entering, however, upon the proper province of these volumes, one's attention is arrested by the theological attitude of the writer. Upon this a few remarks will not be out of place in this journal. From the well-known position which Dr. Lee holds in the Church of England one naturally expects to find decided High-Church views, but we confess we were unprepared to see Protestantism scouted as an enemy, and Papacy welcomed as a friend. Continually one comes across passages that compel the exclamation, “Is it possible that ‘the author is a clergyman of the Church of England, and not a priest of the Church of Rome?’” Again and again the Ritualistic Vicar of All Saints exhibits his strong bias in favour of the Roman Catholic Church, and his reverence for her ceremonies and superstitions. In the introduction, for example, a long extract is given from a Catholic work on the “Maxims and Examples of the Saints,” containing a record of some of the Catholic miracles—as, for instance, “innumerable images ‘of our Blessed Redeemer and of His Virgin mother were seen to move their eyes and even ‘to weep,’ and the extract ends thus: ‘It would not be an act of piety, or worthy of praise, for anyone to speak lightly of such ‘miracles as have been honoured by the approbation of the Holy See.’” And yet Dr. Lee tells his readers this extract is taken “both ‘because of its inherent truth and Christian instinct’”!

In the second chapter, on “The Miraculous in Church History,” the author pours forth a flood of miracles wrought by every saint in the calendar. “One of the most remarkable was ‘the verification of the Wood of the Cross [observe the capitals!], after its discovery by ‘St. Helena, A.D. 326, through the convincing ‘miracles wrought upon a dead man, who, on ‘being touched by it, was immediately restored ‘to life’” (p. 46). In the next chapter, on the “Spiritual Powers and Properties of the Church,” Dr. Lee goes still further. Demoniacal possession, we are told, is common in England, and this

\* See Mr. A. R. Wallace's “Miracles and Modern Spiritualism,” a book which may be noticed hereafter.

\* *Glimpses of the Supernatural*. By the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L. Two Vols. (H. S. King and Co. 1875.)



is the reason—"It is found that in countries where the Catholic Faith has been halved or rejected Superstition has taken the place of the first theological virtue, Faith; and the Prince of the Powers of the air comes back again with his evil and malignant spirits to vex mankind anew." But—and we beg our readers to mark this passage—

"In countries which are specially and eminently Christian, where churches, sanctuaries, and religious houses are numerous; where by the road-side and on the hill-top stand the signs and symbols of the faith of Christendom; where the sacrament of baptism is shed upon so many; where post-baptismal sin is remitted by those who have authority and jurisdiction to bind and loose in the name of their Master; and where the Blessed Sacrament of the altar, God manifest in the flesh, reposing in the Tabernacle, or borne in triumph through aisle and street and garden, hallows and feeds the faithful—there the power and influence of the Evil One is circumscribed and weakened. Sacred oil for unction, and holy water and the life-giving power of the Cross, and the relics of the beatified as well as of the favoured and crowned servants of the Crucified, make the devils flee away, and efficiently curb their power."

And this is how Dr. Lee speaks of the Protestant Church to which he nominally belongs and to which he has pledged his unfeigned assent and consent:—

"With regard to the influence of the Protestant Reformation on that temper of mind and habit of thought which have led sceptics and those whose faith has been overturned by the blasphemies of Calvin or the immoral principle of the Lutheran systems and their offshoots, to become votaries of Spiritualism, we cannot do better than put on record Mr. Howitt's deliberate judgment, expressed in language which, however painful to read in some parts, is at once forcible and pertinent:—'By the denial of the intermediate states, the Protestant reformers perpetrated a more monstrous outrage on the Divine justice, and more frightfully libelled the Divine mercy, than by the broadest stretch of imagination one would have thought it possible.'"

Could anything be more outrageous and yet more sad than this!

Such are the doctrines spreading among the weak and unwary, under the banner of the Established Church of this land. Here, for example, is how "a well-known mission preacher of the Church of England"—quoted with praise by Dr. Lee—writes:—

"The Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of the Lord . . . affects the body in three ways. First it tends to moderate what is called 'concupiscence.' . . . Secondly, the Blessed Sacrament gives to our bodies glory in the Day of the Resurrection. . . . Thirdly, the Blessed Sacrament sometimes works the cure of sick persons who receive it with faith."—Vol. I. p. 122.

As an instance of this last, falling within his own experience, this "well-known mission-preacher of the Church of England" relates the following case. A poor woman attending a church where "the true faith was believably taught," fell ill, had lockjaw, and "looked forward to certain death." From her death-bed, however, she was brought in suffering to the church—

"The service proceeded; the Prayer of Consecration was said; the Lamb of God was upon the altar. . . . Having communicated himself, the priest brought the Holy Sacrament to the woman, giving her only a small particle such as she could receive between her teeth, and then the chalice of the Lord's Blood. The faithful now communicated; the remainder of the service was said, the priest gave the Peace and Blessing, and the last Amen was said. Then the woman fell down in a sort of swoon; but it only lasted a short time, for presently she got up, opened her mouth, and said, 'I am quite well.'"

A second case of cure, similarly wrought, is taken by Dr. Lee from a "small tractate entitled 'The Miracle of Metz, wrought by the Blessed Sacrament, June 14, 1865,' translated from the French by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. With the imprimatur of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishop of Metz." Yet, after all this from a Church of England clergyman, people wonder at the growth of Rationalism in these days.

We will not weary our readers with further illustrations of the extraordinary elasticity of conscience and credulity of mind which Dr. Lee possesses. If any further evidence were needed of the greed with which the Vicar of All Saints devours the doctrines, the practice, and the legends of the Church of Rome, it will be found abundantly in these pages. Take, for instance, the story, given on pp. 91—97 of Vol. I., of the miracles wrought by the revered hand of a Jesuit spy executed in 1628, who is termed by Dr. Lee a "Christian priest unjustly and illegally condemned and cruelly murdered." This relic, by the way, is, we are told, still preserved at Wigan, "where it was and is deservedly venerated and held in respect." What an interesting spectacle for the Archbishop of Canterbury to contemplate! Under the very shadow of the Palace at Lambeth, within the sacred pale of the "bulwark against Popery," supported by Parliamentary patronage and pay, here is the Vicar of All Saints legitimately employed in assailing his own Church, Romanizing not only his own congregation, but all that he can by any means reach, wor-

shipping relics and hating Dissenters, and protecting himself from these latter, no doubt, (as his custom is with evil spirits) by the wonderful efficacy of the "holy sign of the Cross." And all this his grace the archbishop sees; but like those of old against whom the woes were uttered, he turns aside to strain at the free effort of Christian evangelists, whilst he swallows the fatal teachings of those under his authority. These be your bishops, Oh, England! who have solemnly sworn "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's word; and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to do the same!"

We have dwelt at length on the mediæval spirit so prominently displayed in this work; for it gives us the key to the author's ready belief in modern stories of the supernatural. Nevertheless, though one is frequently compelled to smile at the grave and serious manner in which Dr. Lee recounts every ghost story or uncommon psychological phenomenon, yet we are far from undervaluing the usefulness of this collection. On the contrary, we think there is great need to submit all unaccountable occurrences to a most searching investigation, and to preserve them in a careful record.

But space is exhausted. We must reserve for a future occasion some remarks relative to the general question of supernatural appearances suggested by this work, and by a number of other volumes on kindred subjects, which have recently been published and await our consideration.

## NO MORE PILLS or OTHER DRUGS.

Any invalid can cure himself, without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, by living on DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD

(which saves fifty times its cost in medicine), and is irresistible in indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hæmorrhoids, liver complaints, flatulency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, poverty and impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, low spirits, spleen, acidity, waterbrash, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausea, and vomiting after eating, even in pregnancy or at sea; sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, exhaustion, epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis, wasting away. Twenty-eight years' invariable success with adults and delicate infants. 80,000 cures of cases considered hopeless. It contains four times as much nourishment as meat.

## CURE of LIVER and BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

From the Rev. James T. Campbell, Syerstone Rectory, near Fakenham, Norfolk.

Dec. 5, 1859.  
"Gentlemen,—I have long known and appreciated the virtues of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. In all cases of indigestion, and particularly when the liver is more than usually affected, I consider it the best of all remedies. It regulates the bile, and makes it flow in cases which would not admit of mercury in any shape. In short, a healthy flow of bile is one of its earliest and best effects."—JAMES T. CAMPBELL.

## CURE No. 68,471 of GENERAL DEBILITY.

"I am happy to be able to assure you that these last two years, since I ate DU BARRY'S admirable REVALENTA ARABICA, I have not felt the weight of my 84 years. My legs have acquired strength and nimbleness, my sight has improved so much as to dispense with spectacles, my stomach reminds me of what I was at the age of 20—in short, I feel myself quite young and hearty. I preach, attend confession, visit the sick, I make long journeys on foot, my head is clear, and my memory strengthened. In the interests of other sufferers, I authorise the publication of my experience of the benefits of your admirable food, and remain, Abbot PETER CASTELLI, Bachelor of Theology and Priest of Prunetto, near Mondovì."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—Dr. F. W. Bencke, Professor of Medicine in Ordinary to the University of Marburg, writes in the "Berlin Clinical Weekly," of April 8, 1872:—"I shall never forget that I owe the preservation of one of my children to the REVALENTA ARABICA. The child (not four months old) suffered from complete emaciation, with constant vomiting, which resisted all medical skill, and even the greatest care of two wet nurses. I tried Du Barry's Revalenta with the most astonishing success. The vomiting ceased immediately, and after living on this Food six weeks, the baby was restored to the most flourishing health. Similar success has attended all my experiments since with this Food, which I find contains four times as much nourishment as meat."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—"Twenty-seven years' DYSPEPSIA, from which I have suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by this excellent Food in six weeks' time, &c.—PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy.—London, 2nd October, 1848."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—CONSTIPATION, Asthma, &c.—Cure No. 49,832 of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting by Du Barry's Food.—MARIA JOLLY.

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—Cure No. 52,422 of CONSUMPTION.—"Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, ringing in the ears, constipation, debility, palpitation, shortness of breath, and cough have been removed by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right—my hearing perfect.—JAMES ROBERTS, Timber Merchant, Frimley."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—LIVER, NERVES.—Cure No. 48,614. Of the Marchioness de Brehan.—"In consequence of a Liver Complaint, I was wasting away for seven years, and so debilitated and nervous that I was unable to read, write, or, in fact, attend to anything; with a nervous palpitation all over, bad digestion, constant sleeplessness, and the most intolerable nervous agitation, which prevented even my sitting down for hours together. I felt

dreadfully low-spirited, and all intercourse with the world had become painful to me. Many medical men, English as well as French, had prescribed for me in vain. In perfect despair, I took DU BARRY'S FOOD, and lived on this delicious food for three months. The good God be praised, it has completely restored me; I am myself again, and able to make and receive visits and resume my social position.—Marchioness DE BREHAN, Naples, April 17, 1859."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—CONSUMPTION, Diarrhoea, Cramp, Kidney, and Bladder Disorders.—Dr. Wurzer's Testimonial.—"Bonn, July 19, 1852.—Du Barry's Food is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative absorbents, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly effective in indigestion (dyspepsia), a confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, and stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation, and cramp of the urethra, the kidneys and bladder, and hæmorrhoids.—Dr. RUD WURZER, Professor of Medicine, and Practical M.D."

## CURE of DEBILITY, BAD DIGESTION, and IRRITABILITY.

"DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA has produced an extraordinary effect on me. Heaven be blessed, it has cured me of nightly sweatings, terrible irritation of the stomach, and bad digestion, which had lasted eighteen years. I have never felt so comfortable as I do now.—J. COMPARRET, Parish Priest, St. Romain-des-Lales."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—Dr. Livingstone, describing the province of Angola, in the "Journal of the London Geographical Society," mentions the happy state of the people, "who require neither physician nor medicine, their staff of life being the REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which keeps them perfectly free from disease—consumption, acrofula, cancer, &c., having been scarcely heard of among them; nor smallpox and measles for more than twenty years."

**DU BARRY'S FOOD.**—"FEVERS, Dysentery, Exhaustion, Scurvy, which prevailed on board our good ship the Jean Bart, of the French navy, on her late voyage round the world, have yielded to DU BARRY'S excellent REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which we found far superior to lime juice and compressed vegetables to restore officers and men to health and strength, and we regret that routine should hitherto have stood in the way of its universal adoption in the navy.—Drs. L. Mauretta, C. Malcor, L. Deloucle, J. Vallery, E. Casvy, G. Bourdon, E. Ytier, J. Mondot, Sourrien. Roads off Hyeres, 15th May, 1873."

**DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD** (suitably packed for all climates) sells: In tins, 1lb. at 2s.; of 1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 5lb., 14s.; 12lb., 28s.; 24lb., 50s.

**DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CHOCOLATE.**—Powder in tin canisters for 12 cups at 2s.; 24 cups, 3s. 6d.; 48 cups, 6s.; 233 cups, 80s.; 576 cups, 55s.

**DU BARRY'S REVALENTA BISCUITS.**—They soothe the most irritable stomach and nerves, in nausea and sickness, even in pregnancy or at sea, heartburn, and the feverish, acid, or bitter taste on waking up, or caused by onions, garlic, and even the smell left by tobacco or drinking. They improve the appetite, assist digestion, secure sound, refreshing sleep, and are more highly nourishing and sustaining than even meat.—1lb., 3s. 6d.; 2lb., 6s.; 24lb., 50s.

**DEPOTS:** DU BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W.; same house, 28, Place Vendôme, Paris; 19, Boulevard du Nord, Brussels; 2, Via Tomaso Grossi, Milan; 1, Calle de Valverde, Madrid; 23, 29, Passage, Kaiser Gallerie, and 163, 164, Frederick-street, Berlin, W.; 8, Wallfisch Gasse, Vienna; and at the Grocers and Chemists in every town.

**COALS.**—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 29s.; best Inland, 28s.; best Coke, 17s.—cash on delivery. Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly. Special rates quoted to country buyers for coals in truck.

**COALS.**—LEA and CO'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton, 29s.; 2nd Wallsend, 28s.; best Wigan, 27s.; best Silketone, 27s.; new Silketone, 26s.; Derby Bright, 25s.; Barnsley, 25s.; Kitchen, 23s.; Hartley, 22s.; Cobbles, 21s.; Nuts, 20s.; Coke, 17s. per 12 sacks. Cash. Screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and South Tottenham, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's Park-basin.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,** Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON, direct attention to the following articles of their manufacture, which always bear their name and address on the labels.

**PURE PICKLES in MALT VINEGAR.**

**CAPT. WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLES,** an exquisite compound of sweets and sour.

**PURE MALT VINEGAR** of uniform strength and flavour, in Imperial pint and quart bottles.

**SAUCES for FISH, GAME, &c.**

**POTTED MEATS and FISH** in fancy tins and jars.

**MOCK TURTLE, OX-TAIL, HARE, GRAVY, JULIENNE, and MULLIGATAWNY SOUPS.**

**JAMS, JELLIES, and ORANGE MARMALADE,** made from fresh Fruit and with refined Sugar only.

**CALVES'-FEET JELLY** in bottles, Orange, Lemon, Madeira, and Vanilla flavour.

**FLAVOURING ESSENCES,** distilled from the fresh Fruits and Spices, Orange, Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Ginger, Mace, &c., &c.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S** Genuine Manufactures always bear their name and address on the labels, and may be obtained of Grocers, Chemists, and Italian Warehousemen throughout the world.



# ANGLO-ORIENTAL SOCIETY

## FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

### Vice Presidents.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.  
THE RIGHT HON. RUSSELL GURNEY, M.P., P.C., Q.C.,  
MR. ALDERMAN W. McARTHUR, M.P.

### General Council.

STAFFORD ALLEN, Esq.  
WM. S. ALLEN, Esq., M.P.  
FRANCIS A. ALLEN, Esq.  
Professor SHELDON AMOS, M.A.  
ROBERT ALSOP, Esq.  
EDWARD BAINES, Esq.  
Rev. G. S. BARRETT.  
J. GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.  
Dr. T. J. BARNARD.  
Rev. W. BRADEN.  
Rev. GORDON CALTHROP, M.A.  
W. T. CHARLEY, Esq., D.C.L., M.P.  
Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL.  
JAMES CLARK, Esq.  
WILLIAM S. CLARK, Esq.  
J. J. COLMAN, Esq., M.P.

SIR ARTHUR COTTON.  
Rev. C. C. FENN, M.A.  
THOMAS P. HARVEY, Esq.  
ALFRED HOWELL, Esq.  
THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., Q.C., F.S.A.  
A. LANG, Esq.  
Professor LEONE LEVI, F.S.A., F.S.S.  
Rev. Canon LIDDON, D.D., D.C.L.  
FRANCIS N. MALTBY, Esq.  
HUGH MASON, Esq.  
DONALD MATHESON, Esq.  
DAVID M'LAREN, Esq.  
Rev. Canon MILLER, D.D.  
Rev. H. C. MILWARD.  
Hon. Capt. MORETON.  
Rev. J. MULLEN, D.D.

ERNEST NOEL, Esq., M.P.  
J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P.  
Rev. G. T. PERKS, M.A.  
A. A. REES, Esq.  
HENRY RICHARD, Esq., M.P.  
HUDSON SCOTT, Esq.  
THOMSON SHARPE, Esq.  
General R. SHAW.  
Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.  
Rev. R. TABRAHAM.  
E. O. TREGELLES, Esq.  
B. B. TURNER, Esq.  
E. B. UNDERHILL, Esq., LL.D.  
Rev. C. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.  
Rev. H. WRIGHT, M.A.

### Executive Committee.

ARTHUR ALBRIGHT, Esq.  
General R. ALEXANDER.  
ROBERT BAXTER, Esq.  
F. W. CHESSON, Esq.  
F. C. CLAYTON, Esq.  
R. N. FOWLER, Esq.  
Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS.  
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.L.S.

THOMAS HANBURY, Esq.  
JOHN HILTON, Esq.  
HENRY HIPSLEY, Esq.  
EDW. HUTCHINSON, Esq.  
Rev. JAMES LEGGE, D.D., LL.D.  
W. LOCKHART, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S.  
Alderman W. McARTHUR, M.P.  
W. MORGAN, Esq.

J. C. PARRY, Esq.  
EDWARD PEASE, Esq.  
ROBERT SAWYER, Esq.  
T. B. SMITHIES, Esq.  
EDMUND STURGE, Esq.  
JOSEPH STURGE, Esq.  
J. F. THOMAS, Esq.

Treasurer—R. N. FOWLER, Esq.

Secretary—F. S. TURNER, B.A.

Bankers—Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER, BARNARD, and DIMSDALE, 50, Cornhill.

OFFICES—CANADA BUILDING, KING STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

The sole object of this Society is, the Suppression of the Opium Trade: to deliver our country from the disgrace, India from the risk, and China from the injury of this disastrous traffic. For this purpose it urges that the British Government should entirely disconnect itself from and discourage the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium; and that our Treaty with China should be revised, so as to restore to the Chinese Government its rightful freedom to deal with the drug according to its own convictions of right and expediency. To accomplish these objects appeals will be made to both Houses of Parliament; and at the same time efforts will be put forth to diffuse information and awaken public interest in the subject by means of the Press and the Platform. To carry on the Society's operations about £2,000 have already been subscribed, including, among others, the following sums:—Edward Pease, Esq., £1,000; Arthur Albright, Esq., £250; Thomas Hanbury, Esq., £250; Arthur Pease, Esq., £100; J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., £100; F. C. Clayton, Esq., £50; R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., £25; General R. Alexander, £10; Mr. Alderman W. McArthur, M.P., £10 10s.; T. B. Smithies, Esq., £5; Sir Arthur Cotton, £2; Donald Matheson, Esq., £1 1s.; Rev. J. Legge, D.D., LL.D., £1 1s.; &c., &c., &c.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, R. N. Fowler, Esq., at Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co.'s Bank, 50, Cornhill; by any member of the Executive Committee; or by the Secretary, at the Office, Canada Building, King Street, Westminster.

The Organ of the Society, THE FRIEND OF CHINA, will be regularly forwarded to all subscribers.

### THE FRIEND OF CHINA

IS THE ORGAN OF THE

#### ANGLO-ORIENTAL SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

As such it will be devoted primarily to setting before the British public all those facts and arguments, ignorance of which has rendered possible the long maintenance of this great national iniquity. But its pages will also be open to all intelligence affecting the welfare of our British Indian Empire, the cause of Peace, the progress of Missions, the promotion of Temperance, financial and legislative reform in India, &c., &c. May be ordered of any Bookseller or Newsagent; or will be supplied direct from the Publisher, or by the Secretary, upon the receipt of Two Shillings and Sixpence, by Post-office Order or in stamps, for one year's subscription and postage. Please make Post-office Orders payable at Parliament Street.

PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY BY

P. S. KING, Canada Building, King Street, Westminster.

Price Two-pence.

### ANTI-OPIUM TRACTS.

No. I. WHAT THE MONOPOLY IS. Eight pages. One Halfpenny each, or Three Shillings and Sixpence per Hundred.

No. II. OBJECTIONS TO THE OPIUM TRADE. Four pages. One Farthing each, or Two Shillings per Hundred.

THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE: Its Nature and Effects, illustrated by Extracts from Parliamentary Papers. Price Two-pence.

THE OPIUM TRADE. Report of the Proceedings of a Conference, held at the City of London Tavern, London, on Friday, November 13, 1874. Price Two-pence.

SIR WILLIAM MUIR'S MINUTE: and Other Extracts from Papers, published by the Calcutta Government. Price Three-pence.

The above publications may be obtained on application to P. S. KING, Publisher, or to the SECRETARY, at the Society's Office, Canada Building, King Street, Westminster, S.W.